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Barrick

Barrick Gold Corporation Annual Report

98

98

Net earnings per share increased 13%

Record operating cash flow of $539 million

Cash operating costs declined 12% to $160 per ounce

Gold production increased to 3.2 million ounces

Gold reserves increased to 51.5 million ounces

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

	1998	1997	% Change
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS *(millions of US dollars, except per share data)*			
Revenue from gold sales	**$ 1,287**	$ 1,284	
Net income (loss) for the year:			
Before provision	**301**	262	+15%
After provision	**301**	(123)	
Operating cash flow	**539**	470	+15%
Cash	**416**	292	
Shareholders' equity	**3,592**	3,324	
Net income (loss) per share *(fully diluted)*:			
Before provision	**$ 0.79**	$ 0.70	+13%
After provision	**0.79**	(0.33)	
Operating cash flow per share	**1.43**	1.26	+13%
Dividends per share	**0.18**	0.16	+13%
OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS			
Gold production *(thousands of ounces)*	**3,205**	3,048	+5%
Cash operating costs per ounce	**$ 160**	$ 182	-12%
GOLD RESERVES AND MINERALIZATION *(thousands of ounces)*			
Reserves: proven and probable at $325 per ounce (1997 – $350 per ounce)	**51,456**	50,318	
Gold mineralized material	**16,789**	20,206	

CORPORATE PROFILE

Barrick Gold Corporation is a leading international gold producer with five low-cost mines in North and South America. The Company's shares trade under the symbol ABX on the Toronto, Montreal, New York, London and Swiss stock exchanges and the Paris Bourse. Barrick entered the gold business in 1983.

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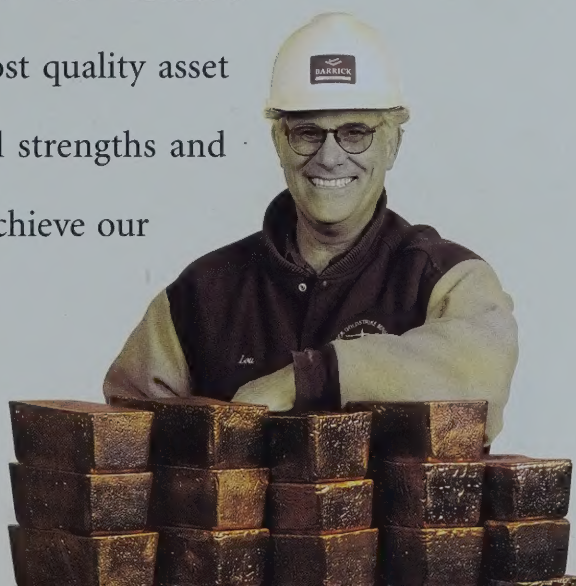
All dollar amounts are in United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated.
All 1999 figures are estimates.

WE ARE

Barrick

Barrick Gold Corporation entered a new era of growth in 1998, as measured by record levels of earnings and cash flow. And we did it as a team. Our operating personnel produced more gold at lower costs than ever before at our five mines in North and South America. Our financial managers generated exceptional revenues with our Premium Gold Sales Program. We have the talented people, the low-cost quality asset base, the financial strengths and the strategies to achieve our future goals.



Luis M. Elu, *Chief Refiner, Goldstrike*

WE ARE profitable

1998 was Barrick's best year ever, even though gold prices reached their lowest level in two decades. Net income surpassed $300 million for the first time in the Company's history and operating costs fell to a new low, continuing Barrick's record as the most profitable and one of the lowest-cost gold producers in the world. These factors, combined with its Premium Gold Sales Program, meant that Barrick realized six times more profit per ounce than its peers.

$94

PROFIT PER OUNCE OF GOLD PRODUCED

MEIKLE MINE This high-grade Nevada mine has consistently surpassed all profit targets since it began operations two years ago. Meikle's 1998 production reached 850,000 ounces of gold, a 50% increase from the year before, while cash operating costs declined 25% to $77 per ounce. For 1999, Meikle is expected to increase production 18% to 1 million ounces of gold, at a cash operating cost of $75 per ounce.

Steve Long,
Mine Superintendent (l.)

Richard Quesnel,
Mine Manager (r.)

WE ARE

growing

Barrick defines growth in terms of rising earnings and cash flow per share, achieved through a focus on increasing low-cost production. Production is expected to rise from 3.2 million ounces of gold in 1998 to 3.6 million ounces in 1999. At the same time, cash operating costs should decline from $160 to $125 per ounce. The result: earnings are expected to rise 10% and cash flow 30% to $700 million in 1999.

+30%

IN CASH FLOW

PIERINA MINE Completed in record time – just 31 months from date of discovery – the Pierina Mine in Peru entered production in November 1998. Production is expected to total 835,000 ounces of gold in 1999 at $45 per ounce, making it the lowest-cost gold mine in the world.

Américo Villafuerte,
Mine Superintendent (l.)

Milton Mogollón,
Communications (r.)

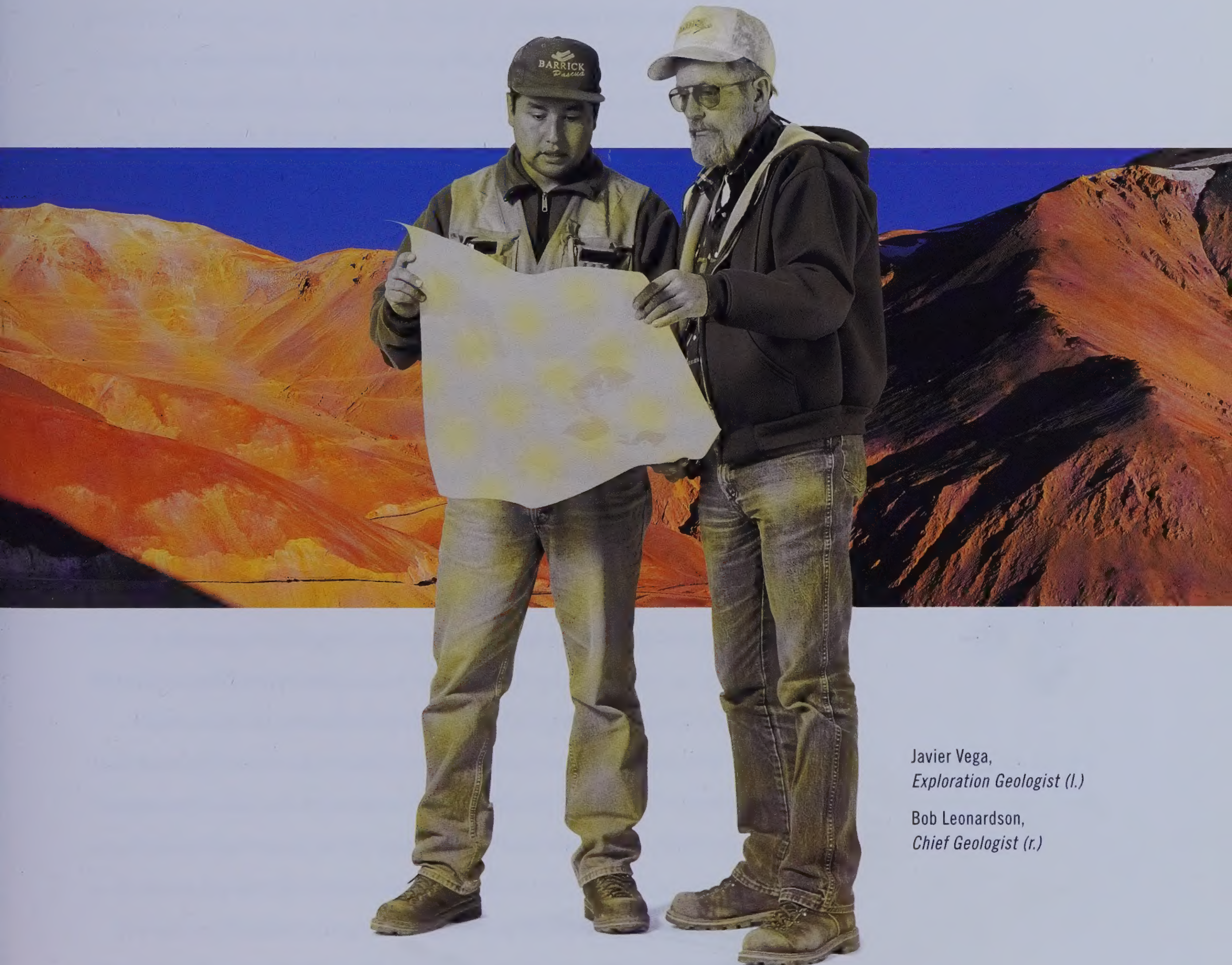
WE ARE strategic

Barrick has become the most valuable gold company in the world through sound strategies. And they will continue to guide the Company in its new era of growth. Barrick has the aggressive operating approach to maximize the potential of its high-quality reserve base, the cash flow to develop new projects, and the financial strength to make selective acquisitions, all of which will generate superior performance for its shareholders into the new millennium.

51,500,000

OUNCES IN RESERVES

PASCUA A key part of Barrick's future growth in earnings and cash flow, the Pascua Project in Chile and Argentina has total reserves and resources of 20 million ounces of gold and 525 million ounces of silver. When it enters production in 2002, Pascua is expected to produce 675,000 ounces of gold and 20 million ounces of silver annually at an initial cash operating cost of $125 per ounce of gold.



Javier Vega,
Exploration Geologist (l.)

Bob Leonardson,
Chief Geologist (r.)

OUR commitment

PETER MUNK
Chairman

A Word to Our Shareholders

A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT...

For Barrick, 1998 was a remarkable year – we set new records for financial performance and low-cost production. In the face of the lowest gold prices in two decades, we excelled – meeting or surpassing our objectives. And just as important, we set the stage for sustained growth in the future with the opening of our new Pierina Mine in Peru, and with exploration results that confirmed the vast potential of our Pascua Property in Chile and Argentina.

Our 1998 performance demonstrated once again that Barrick brings unparalleled strengths to the gold business: proven management ability, high-quality assets and financial resources. Barrick has the right strategies in place to continue outperforming its peers, whether the price of gold is rising or falling.

When we founded this Company in 1983, we set a course from which we have not deviated: we are, and will remain, a pure gold company. We also decided to become the premier gold company for investors, as measured by shareholder value, not by production levels alone. We focus on being the industry's best creators of share value. Rising earnings and cash flow, in these times of lackluster gold prices, are the best vindication possible of the innovative financial strategies and operating standards that have always set us apart from our peers.

Today, as a result, we are in a unique position in the gold industry. We have begun a new era of growth in earnings and cash flow that will be driven by rising, low-cost production. Our operations have stepped up their efforts to improve productivity and reduce costs, with gratifying results. And we continue to more than replace our production with new, high-quality reserves, year after year.

...IN THE MEASURES THAT MATTER MOST

Our objective is profitable growth, not just any growth, and we met this goal decisively in 1998. Barrick made more money last year – $301 million – than the rest of the North American gold industry combined. Meanwhile, operating cash flow reached a new level of $539 million, the highest in the industry.

This financial performance was underpinned by production of 3.2 million ounces of gold at cash operating costs of $160 an ounce, both records for the Company. In 1999, we will do even better, with production expected to reach 3.6 million ounces at $125 per ounce, making us the world's lowest-cost gold producer.

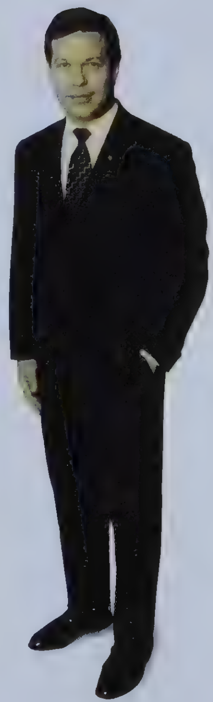
...IN OPERATING EXCELLENCE

Achieving results like these requires a disciplined operating approach at our five mines in North and South America. Our flagship Goldstrike Property, with its two world-class mines, open pit Betze-Post and underground Meikle, enjoyed its best year ever in 1998 in terms of production and costs. This reflected an outstanding performance at Meikle, which keeps surpassing every goal we set for it.

We are excited about the future of Goldstrike, where drill results during 1998 confirmed excellent potential in a mile-long corridor of land, extending from the Meikle Mine south through the Griffin and Rodeo deposits. And as Goldstrike's production potential unfolds, we are enhancing our processing capabilities. Construction began during the year on a new $330-million roaster to provide extra processing flexibility and lower costs.

More recently, in February 1999, we further improved the outlook for Goldstrike – an Agreement in Principle was signed with Newmont Mining Corporation for a mutually beneficial exchange of assets on and around the Property. This transaction will allow us to develop Goldstrike to its full potential.

We also benefited from an excellent performance in 1998 by our Canadian mines, Holt-McDermott in Ontario and Bousquet in Quebec. They produced more gold at lower cost than planned as a result of productivity improvements.



RANDALL OLIPHANT
President and
Chief Executive Officer

NET INCOME PER SHARE
(dollars)
**before provision*

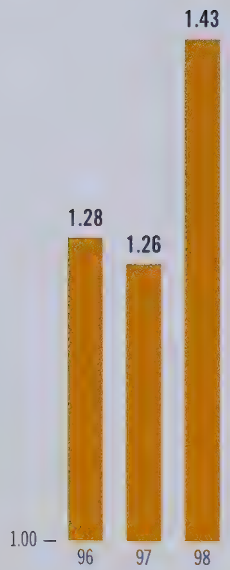
...IN GROWTH THROUGH DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATION

Barrick demonstrated once again in 1998 that we have the financial resources and technical capabilities to develop new assets with speed and efficiency.

We completed the development of the Pierina Mine in November, under budget and in just over two years from the day we acquired the Property. This record-fast development is a tribute to the expertise and dedication of our combined North American and Peruvian development team.

At the Pascua Project, on the Chile/Argentina border, our exploration crews expanded reserves and resources to 20 million ounces of gold and 525 million ounces of silver. We believe that Pascua will become a major contributor to our profitable growth and expect to make a final decision on development later this year.

We are proving that we can continue to increase reserves in the face of growing production levels. Look at our record. Last year, exploration success, especially at Pascua and at Goldstrike, increased our reserves to 51.5 million ounces, even after we lowered the gold price assumption to $325 from $350 per ounce. Over the past five years we have increased our reserves by 37%, consistent with the previous five years.



OPERATING CASH FLOW PER SHARE
(dollars)

...IN STRENGTHENED FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Beyond our operating and exploration activities, there is a third element to our success: our Premium Gold Sales Program. As the name suggests, Barrick's program is unique. The fact is that no other gold producer can match the quality of our reserves and the strength of our balance sheet. As a result, our program, with its flexible terms and long lines, has no counterpart in the industry for its revenue generating power. We win both ways: we can take full advantage of increases in the gold price, and conversely, protect our shareholders against a falling gold price.

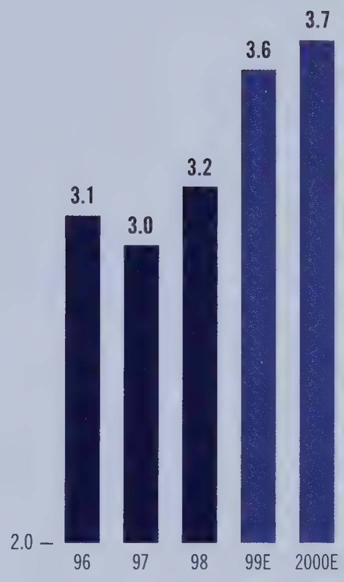
Barrick remains the only gold company with an "A" credit rating. We have virtually no net debt and no debt payments due until 2007. The Company has nearly $2 billion in cash and debt facilities, over and above the highest operating cash flow in the industry, to develop new projects or finance acquisitions.

IT TAKES A TEAM

The success of 1998 is a tribute to the caliber of our committed team of employees, whose efforts lie behind every success that we achieve. From day one, Barrick's employees have been part of a work environment characterized by incisive decision-making, mutual trust, and pooled strengths that more than anything define the Barrick way.

Late last year, the man most responsible for creating this exceptional culture at Barrick passed on. Former President Bob Smith was a dear friend and colleague who helped define the very soul of Barrick. He left a legacy that can best be honored by continuing the values he stood for: professionalism, compassion and trust.

Barrick's executive team is exceptionally well qualified to both continue and build on Bob Smith's legacy. On March 1 of this year, Randall Oliphant was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer. Formerly Chief Financial Officer, Randall brings business acumen, experience, and dynamism to the job of leading Barrick in a new era of growth. He replaced Paul Melnuk, who resigned the position for personal reasons in February 1999. We thank Paul for his contribution and wish him future success. Chief Operating Officer John Carrington also became Vice Chairman of the Company, reflecting his outstanding contribution to Barrick's record performance. Finally, Jamie Sokalsky became Chief Financial Officer after a successful tenure as Treasurer.



GOLD PRODUCTION
(millions of ounces)

THE OUTLOOK

Our new era of growth will be remarkable for its financial results. They will be driven by four key activities:

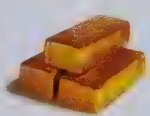
Our focus on growing low-cost production – In 1999 we expect to set new milestones for production and costs.

Our Premium Gold Sales Program – With 11.5 million ounces in the program at the end of 1998, Barrick has a locked-in minimum realized price of $385 per ounce over the next three years.

Our exploration programs and development projects – We will continue our strategy of exploring on the major gold belts where we have infrastructure and land positions. Highly prospective areas include the Pascua Project, especially on the Argentinean side of the border, and the underground along the Meikle corridor at Goldstrike.

CASH OPERATING COSTS
(dollars per ounce)

> "The success of 1998 is a tribute to the caliber of our committed team of employees, whose efforts lie behind every success that we achieve. From day one, Barrick's employees have been part of a work environment characterized by incisive decision-making, mutual trust, and pooled strengths that more than anything define the Barrick way."



Our selective acquisitions – We are only interested in the acquisition of high-quality assets that are accretive to earnings and cash flow per share. An example is our proposed purchase of Sutton Resources Ltd., primarily for its gold property in Tanzania. We believe that this property holds outstanding potential to contribute long-term value to Barrick. We search for acquisitions whose value can be enhanced by the expertise and experience of Barrick's management team.

At Barrick, we look forward to the future with confidence. Our strategy has never been to wait passively for gold price improvements. Whether the price remains at current levels for months or years, our ability to achieve predictable, profitable growth will remain intact. At the same time, we stand to gain from a rising gold price to a greater degree than our peers by virtue of our ability to consistently realize premiums on our gold sales. While the chances of an imminent recovery in the gold price are uncertain, market factors could be aligning in gold's favor. The supply/demand fundamentals are still very positive for gold. As Asian economic growth gradually recovers, it could lead to even greater demand. Finally, the cloud of uncertainty regarding central bank sales has largely been dispelled by the establishment of the European Central Bank, which has confirmed that gold has an important reserve role to play. Just as significant, a greater transparency in the Central Bank market has replaced bearish rumor-mongering with concrete factual information.

Whatever the price of gold, we have the quality, low-cost ounces, as well as the financial, technical and managerial strengths to reach our growth objectives. In 1999 and beyond, Barrick expects to remain the lowest-cost and the most profitable gold producer in the world.

Peter Munk
Chairman

Randall Oliphant
President and Chief Executive Officer

March 3, 1999

Robert M. Smith

1932 ~ 1998

Friend, colleague and builder, Bob Smith epitomized the best attributes of leadership. His quiet fortitude and rock-solid integrity were an inspiration to all who knew him. His ability to motivate employees was legendary. His effect on Barrick was indelible. ○ When Barrick's former President passed away on October 27, 1998, the sense of appreciation for his life extended across a remarkable diversity of people, from his closest family members, to the miners he was most at home with, to the international mining community. Founding Chairman Peter Munk gave Bob praise that rang so true: "Bob Smith was a giant of a human being and a kind of leader that I have never had the privilege of encountering before and I don't think ever will again." Bob's legacy will be the foundation of our future success. He created a team that excels not only in expertise but also in the human qualities of trust and respect. ○ As President of Barrick from 1987 to 1996, Bob provided the leadership that translated Peter Munk's vision into reality. Together they led Barrick's growth into the most valuable gold company in the world. As Vice Chairman after 1996, Bob continued to provide unerring guidance. ○ Bob's professional achievements earned him the industry's highest honor in 1999: posthumous induction into the Canadian Mining Hall of Fame. His contribution to Barrick and to mining at large is an enduring one, surpassed only by his legacy of friendship and wise counsel for the benefit of others.

"His trust made you feel worthy of trust. It was empowering."

Bob Smith, left and Peter Munk visiting the Goldstrike Property.

"Bob created a legacy that lives on."

1998 OBJECTIVES	1998 RESULTS
PRODUCTION	
Produce 3.05 million ounces in 1998, including 765,000 ounces from Meikle.	Production increased to a new high of 3.2 million ounces, with Meikle producing nearly 850,000 ounces. All operations reported higher production than the prior year, driven by productivity improvements.
CASH COSTS	
Lower cash costs to $170 per ounce in 1998 with Meikle producing at $90 per ounce; and Develop Pierina to produce at $50 per ounce.	Cash costs declined to $160 per ounce, the lowest level in Company history. All operations reported lower cash costs, including Meikle at $77 per ounce and Pierina at $48 per ounce.
EARNINGS AND CASH FLOW	
Maintain earnings at a level similar to the prior year, in the $260 million range; and Maintain operating cash flow at $470 million, consistent with the year before.	Earnings increased to $301 million, the highest level ever recorded by the Company, as cash costs declined to their lowest level. Operating cash flow rose to $539 million, benefiting from strong earnings.
DEVELOPMENT	
Build Pierina on time and on budget; and Expand reserves at Pascua and continue with engineering work.	Pierina completed on time and under budget in November, contributing 57,000 ounces in 1998. Pascua reserves increased 25% to 14 million ounces; engineering work lowered estimated cash costs to $125 per ounce in the first five years and $150 per ounce over the life of the mine.

1999 OBJECTIVES

PRODUCTION

Produce 3.6 million ounces, a 13% increase over 1998, including 1 million ounces at Meikle and 835,000 ounces at Pierina.*

CASH COSTS

Lower cash costs 22% to $125 per ounce, with Meikle producing at $75 per ounce and Pierina at $45 per ounce.*

EARNINGS AND CASH FLOW

Increase earnings 10% and operating cash flow 30% by virtue of higher production and lower cash costs.

DEVELOPMENT

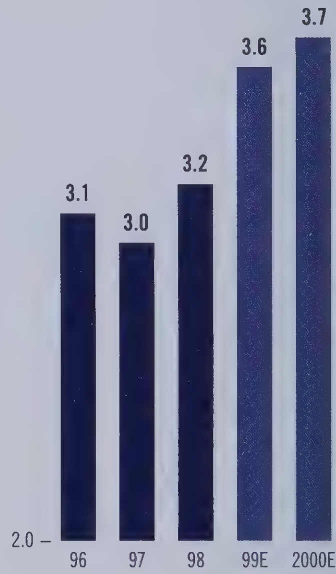
Complete engineering at Pascua, with a priority of reducing the construction cost from the current $950 million and make a development decision.

Continue exploration and engineering of the Goldstrike underground.

*Although the 1997 operating plan envisioned production of 3.5 million ounces at $150 per ounce in 1999, those targets were revised after better-than-planned results in 1998.

OPERATIONS overview

GOLD PRODUCTION
Gold production increased 5% to 3.2 million ounces in 1998. The key contributor was the Goldstrike Property, home of the Betze-Post and Meikle mines. Meikle production rose nearly 50% to 847,313 ounces. Production began in November at the Pierina Mine, which is expected to contribute 835,000 ounces in 1999.

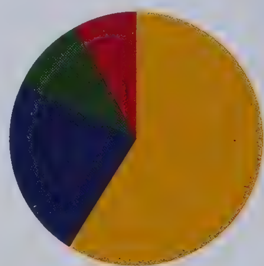


GOLD PRODUCTION
(millions of ounces)

CASH OPERATING COSTS PER OUNCE
Barrick operations achieved a 12% decline in cash operating costs in 1998, as part of a continual effort to mine more gold, more efficiently. In 1999, cash operating costs are expected to reach a new low of $125 per ounce, with the Pierina and Meikle Mines producing at an average cost of $65 an ounce.

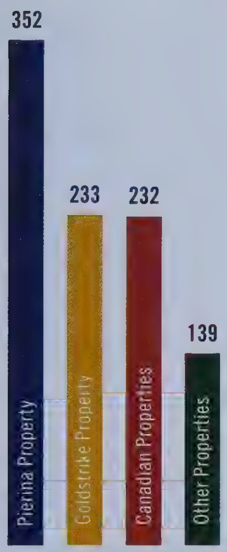
CASH OPERATING COSTS
(dollars per ounce)

1999 PRODUCTION
Another record year is anticipated with gold production reaching 3.6 million ounces, a 13% increase from 1998. Growth will be driven by the Pierina and Meikle mines, which are expected to produce a total of more than 1.8 million low-cost ounces.



1999 PRODUCTION
(estimate)

- Goldstrike Property **(59%)**
- Pierina Property **(23%)**
- Canadian Properties **(8%)**
- Other Properties **(10%)**



1998 CASH MARGINS
(dollars per ounce)

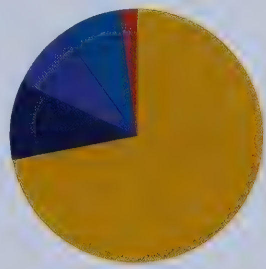
CASH MARGINS BY MINE

Barrick produced the highest cash margins in the industry in 1998. Low total cash costs, combined with a realized price of $400 per ounce for every ounce sold through the Premium Gold Sales Program, generated these outstanding results. For 1999, margins are expected to rise again as costs decline further.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Capital expenditures for 1998 totaled $507 million, with the major outlay being $248 million for development of the Pierina Mine.

For 1999, planned capital expenditures, including reserve development, total $520 million, including $250 million for the construction of the roaster at Goldstrike. Sustaining capital will be $75 million, comparable to 1998.

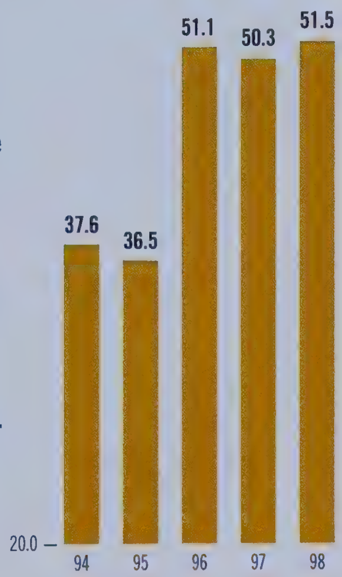


1999 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
(estimate)

- Goldstrike Property **(72%)**
- Pierina Property **(10%)**
- Pascua Project **(8%)**
- Canadian Properties **(2%)**
- Reserve Development **(8%)**

Barrick's reserves are of unequalled quality. Even using a gold price of $300 per ounce as the basis for calculation, 48 million ounces, or 93% of these reserves, are profitable.

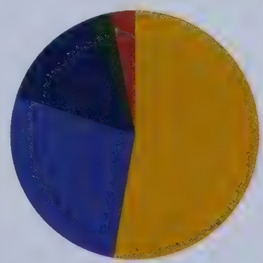
GOLD PRICE ASSUMPTION:
(1998 – $325; 1997 – $350; 1994-1996 – $400)



GOLD RESERVES
(millions of ounces)

GOLD RESERVES

In 1998, Barrick's reserves increased to 51.5 million ounces of gold. This increase reflects the Company's discovery of 4.8 million ounces of gold during the year, which added a net 1.2 million ounces to reserves after production. Over the past five years, Barrick has added 30 million ounces to reserves while producing 15 million ounces of gold.



GOLD RESERVES

- Goldstrike Property **(53%)**
- Pascua Project **(27%)**
- Pierina Property **(14%)**
- Canadian Properties **(3%)**
- Other Properties **(3%)**

Betze-Post and Meikle Mines

Goldstrike Property

Carlin Trend, Nevada

Situated on the rich Carlin Trend of north-central Nevada, Goldstrike is the home of two world-class mines, open pit Betze-Post and underground Meikle. As well, the Property hosts several other prospective gold deposits, including Griffin and Rodeo. The Goldstrike Property has produced 14 million ounces of gold since 1987 and still had 27.3 million ounces in reserves at year-end 1998. The Property continues to evolve from the original Betze open pit operation into a dynamic complex. Today Goldstrike concurrently mines several deposits by both open pit and underground methods, and by mid-2000 will have two separate processing facilities. Production should total at least 2 million low-cost ounces of gold a year well into the next millennium.

GOLDSTRIKE PROPERTY	97	98	99E
Tons mined *(millions)*	159.8	**161.5**	151.0
Tons milled *(thousands)*	6,228	**6,033**	6,085
Grade processed *(ounces per ton)*	0.38	**0.42**	0.39
Recovery rate *(%)*	91.8	**91.5**	92.7
Gold production *(thousands of ounces)*	2,180	**2,346**	2,130
Cash operating costs per ounce	$ 153	**$ 141**	$ 133
Total production costs per ounce	$ 230	**$ 220**	$ 213
Reserves *(thousands of ounces)*	29,341	**27,333**	–
Mineralized material *(thousands of ounces)*	8,806	**6,456**	–

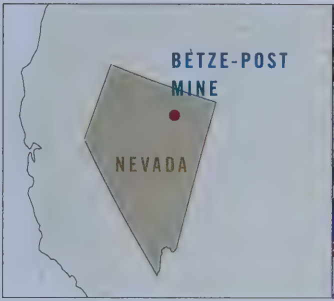
OUTLOOK FOR 1999:

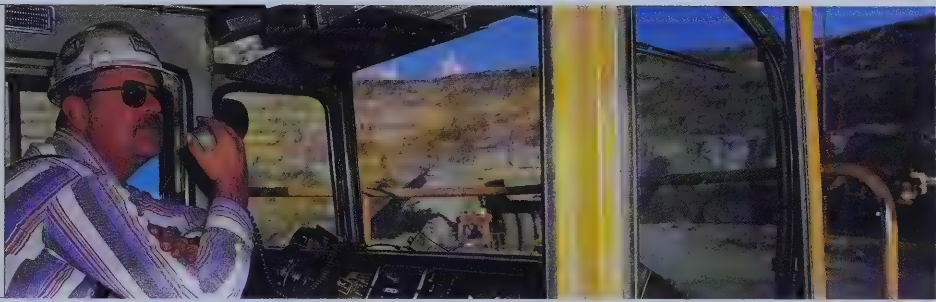
- Production is expected to total 2,130,000 ounces, with Meikle contributing 1 million ounces.
- Cash operating costs are expected to decline to $133 an ounce, benefiting from higher production from low-cost Meikle.
- Capital expenditures are estimated at $380 million, of which $250 million is for the roaster and the balance for deferred stripping, mine equipment, shaft deepening and underground development.
- The asset exchange with Newmont Mining Corporation is targeted for completion by the end of the first quarter.

YEAR IN REVIEW

The Goldstrike Property produced a record 2.3 million ounces of gold, an 8% increase from 1997. Cash operating costs fell to a record low of $141 per ounce.

Goldstrike also laid the groundwork for continued strong performance in the future. The Property commenced construction of a new roaster; conducted drilling that confirmed the exciting underground exploration potential at depth at Meikle and at the Rodeo and Griffin deposits; and signed an Agreement in Principle with Newmont Mining Corporation for an asset exchange on the Carlin Trend which increases the exploration potential and operational flexibility of the Property.





Betze-Post Mine

YEAR IN REVIEW

Betze-Post remained the backbone of Barrick's operations in 1998, producing 1.5 million ounces of gold at a cash operating cost of $176 per ounce. Productivity improvements were key. At the Betze-Post pit, unit mining costs have fallen by 10% over the past two years. Notably, major savings have been realized in hauling costs through a variety of productivity improvements. For 1999, production is declining as mining activity moves into areas of the pit containing lower ore grades. As a result of higher production at Meikle, lower throughput is planned at Betze-Post in 1999. Production should rise in 2000 with the addition of the roaster to process an anticipated 10 million tons of stockpiled carbonaceous ore.

BETZE-POST MINE	97	98	99E
Tons mined *(millions)*	159.0	**160.6**	150.0
Tons milled *(thousands)*	5,487	**5,176**	5,000
Grade processed *(ounces per ton)*	0.32	**0.32**	0.25
Recovery rate *(%)*	91.0	**89.2**	90.0
Gold production *(thousands of ounces)*	1,606	**1,499**	1,130
Cash operating costs per ounce	$ 171	**$ 176**	$ 185
Total production costs per ounce	$ 248	**$ 255**	$ 260
Reserves *(thousands of ounces)*	24,058	**21,213**	–
Mineralized material *(thousands of ounces)*	2,838	**2,398**	–

OUTLOOK FOR 1999:

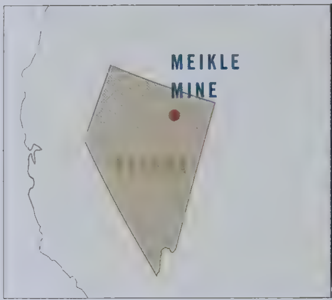
- Production is expected to be 1,130,000 ounces, reflecting lower ore grades and milling rates than in 1998.
- Cash operating costs are expected to be $185 an ounce; the decline in ore grades is partially offset by lower mining and processing unit costs.
- Total cash costs, including royalties and production taxes, are expected to decline to $200 per ounce from $205 in 1998, as production moves into areas with lower royalties.
- Capital expenditures of $90 million are planned, primarily for deferred stripping and replacement of mine equipment.

THE BARRICK/NEWMONT ASSET EXCHANGE

The proposed agreement is scheduled to close at the end of the first quarter of 1999.

Barrick receives the land corridor currently separating the Betze-Post and Meikle mines; the Goldbug deposit; the Banshee Property to the north of the Meikle Mine; and other operating synergies in the Betze-Post pit.

Newmont receives Barrick's portion of the underground Deep Post deposit; Barrick's 40% interest in the High Desert Property; the land corridor between the Deep Post and Deep Star deposits; and some low-grade stockpiled material.



Meikle Mine

YEAR IN REVIEW

The high-grade Meikle Mine achieved outstanding operating results during its second full year of operation. Meikle produced 847,313 ounces of gold in 1998, an increase of nearly 50% over 1997. Cash operating costs declined 25% to $77 per ounce due to higher production at lower unit costs, which reflected higher ore grades and productivity improvements. A shaft deepening will be completed in 1999 to permit development of the lower portion of the main zone and further exploration; early results confirm that high-grade mineralization continues at depth. South of Meikle, the Rodeo exploration shaft and the exploration decline linking the Rodeo and Griffin deposits to the Meikle Mine were completed. As well, 1.4 million ounces were added to reserves at Rodeo and Griffin by year-end 1998. Exploration in 1999 should further add to reserves along the Meikle corridor.

MEIKLE MINE	97	98	99E
Tons mined *(thousands)*	775	**877**	1,000
Tons milled *(thousands)*	741	**857**	1,085
Grade processed *(ounces per ton)*	0.81	**1.03**	1.00
Recovery rate *(%)*	95.6	**95.9**	96.0
Gold production *(thousands of ounces)*	574	**847**	1,000
Cash operating costs per ounce	$ 103	**$ 77**	$ 75
Total production costs per ounce	$ 181	**$ 155**	$ 160
Reserves *(thousands of ounces)*	5,283	**6,120**	–
Mineralized material *(thousands of ounces)*	5,968	**4,058**	–

OUTLOOK FOR 1999:

Production is expected to rise to 1 million ounces due to higher mining rates and continued high ore grades.

Cash operating costs are expected to decline to $75 an ounce, benefiting from lower mining and processing unit costs.

Capital expenditures of $25 million are anticipated to complete shaft deepening and development.

A two-phase exploration program is planned to expand underground reserves in the Meikle corridor.

MAJOR GOLDSTRIKE PROJECT

Construction began in 1998 on a 12,000-ton-per-day roaster facility to treat the Property's 12 million ounces of carbonaceous ore. Barrick chose proven roaster technology. When the $330-million project is completed in mid-2000, processing capacity at Goldstrike will rise from 17,500 to 29,500 tons per day. The roaster will achieve gold recovery rates of 90%, comparable to autoclaving. Overall, the roaster is expected to reduce processing costs for the Property by 10% and increase processing flexibility.

South American Property

Pierina Property

Pierina Belt, Peru

YEAR IN REVIEW

Production began in November 1998 and totaled 56,860 ounces of gold by year-end at Barrick's new low-cost Pierina Mine, located 185 miles north of Lima, Peru. Barrick acquired Pierina as an advanced-stage exploration property from Arequipa Resources Ltd. in 1996. Barrick's development team engineered a fast-track development plan that was approved and put into action within one year of the acquisition. Construction began in late 1997 and progressed through 1998, despite El Niño-related record rainfall in the region. The Pierina project brought about the construction of a 50-mile power transmission line, a 10-mile access road, a valley-fill heap-leach facility with related infrastructure, ore crushing facilities, and a state-of-the-art Merrill-Crowe gold processing plant. The Mine was built at a cost of under $260 million.

PIERINA MINE	98*	99E
Tons mined *(millions)*	**2.7**	20
Tons placed on pad *(thousands)*	**1,506**	7,800
Gold production *(thousands of ounces)*	**57**	835
Cash operating costs per ounce	**$ 48**	$ 45
Total production costs per ounce	**$ 244**	$ 250
Reserves *(thousands of ounces)*	**7,244**	–
Mineralized material *(thousands of ounces)*	**782**	–

**Production began in November 1998*

OUTLOOK FOR 1999:

Production is estimated to be 835,000 ounces, reflecting higher ore grades in early years.

Cash operating costs are estimated at $45 an ounce due to higher grades and lower mining and processing costs.

For the first three years, production is expected to average 750,000 ounces, at a cash operating cost of $50 per ounce.

Planned capital expenditures of $50 million consist of a leach pad expansion and additional mining equipment.

OVERVIEW

With reserves of 7.2 million ounces, Pierina has a mine life of at least 11 years. Cash operating costs are expected to average $100 per ounce over the life of the mine. The low costs are due to the Mine's high grades, low processing costs and low strip ratio (ore to waste). The open pit truck-and-shovel operation will employ satellite tracking to ensure proper routing of material. The process facilities consist of a valley-fill heap leach pad and a Merrill-Crowe gold and silver recovery plant. Both are proven recovery methods that Barrick has applied at Pierina under strict environmental standards. In addition, exploration continues on the Pierina Belt for similar type deposits.

Holt-McDermott and Bousquet Mines

Canadian Properties

Abitibi Belt, Canada

HOLT-McDERMOTT MINE Holt-McDermott is an underground mine located on the Abitibi Belt in northeastern Ontario. Holt-McDermott had the best year in its history in 1998, with record-high production and record-low cash costs. The Mine produced 134,379 ounces of gold during the year at a cash operating cost of $134 per ounce, reflecting higher milling rates and lower unit costs. A shaft deepening program was begun in the third quarter of 1998 to provide access to the deeper reserves and explore the potential of the Mine at depth.

OUTLOOK FOR 1999:

Production is estimated to be 110,000 ounces due to lower processing grades in 1999.

Cash operating costs are expected to decline to $130 an ounce due to further reductions in unit costs.

Capital expenditures of $5 million will complete shaft deepening.

HOLT-McDERMOTT MINE	97	**98**	99E
Tons mined *(thousands)*	503	**513**	535
Tons milled *(thousands)*	462	**548**	535
Grade processed *(ounces per ton)*	0.26	**0.26**	0.22
Recovery rate *(%)*	96.5	**96.4**	96.5
Gold production *(thousands of ounces)*	117	**134**	110
Cash operating costs per ounce	$ 139	**$ 134**	$ 130
Total production costs per ounce	$ 221	**$ 229**	$ 220
Reserves *(thousands of ounces)*	705	**611**	–
Mineralized material *(thousands of ounces)*	363	**370**	–

BOUSQUET MINE	97	**98**	99E
Tons mined *(thousands)*	656	**714**	790
Tons milled *(thousands)*	667	**714**	790
Grade processed *(ounces per ton)*	0.27	**0.26**	0.24
Recovery rate *(%)*	96.2	**95.8**	94.0
Gold production *(thousands of ounces)*	170	**176**	175
Cash operating costs per ounce	$ 194	**$ 194**	$ 200
Total production costs per ounce	$ 293	**$ 400**	$ 480
Reserves *(thousands of ounces)*	906	**666**	–
Mineralized material *(thousands of ounces)*	1,064	**776**	–

BOUSQUET MINE Bousquet is an underground operation located on the Abitibi Belt in northwestern Quebec. Bousquet had an excellent year in 1998. The Mine achieved higher mining rates and lower cash operating costs, as a result of productivity improvements and cost-control strategies. Production totaled 175,621 ounces of gold at a cash operating cost of $194 per ounce. During the year, development continued on the new 3-1 Zone, an area of mineralization located 3,500 feet from the main ore body that will enter production in early 1999.

OUTLOOK FOR 1999:

Production is estimated to be 175,000 ounces.

Cash operating costs should average $200 an ounce, with higher mining rates offsetting marginally lower ore grades.

Capital expenditures of $5 million will complete the 3-1 Zone development.

North and South American Properties

Other Properties

Nevada, USA

El Indio Belt, Chile

During 1998, Other Properties delivered improved performance, producing a total of 492,034 ounces of gold at a cash operating cost of $255 per ounce. All operations reduced cash operating costs from the previous year and increased production, with the exception of Pinson.

The Doyon Mine was sold early in the first quarter for cash proceeds of $95 million, as well as a 50% interest in the El Coco exploration property and a gold price participation right on future production above an average gold price of $375 per ounce.

In late 1997, Barrick embarked on a plan to phase out its higher-cost mines, which were not contributing significantly to earnings and cash flow. Those mines scheduled for closure included the El Indio and Tambo mines in Chile, and the Bullfrog and Pinson mines in the United States. Pinson ceased operations in January 1999. The three remaining operations are expected to close by year-end 1999. Mercur and Golden Patricia ceased operations in 1997.

OUTLOOK FOR 1999:

- Production is estimated to be 350,000 ounces. This reflects a smaller contribution from Bullfrog, which completed underground mining at the end of 1998 and is processing low grade stockpiles in 1999.
- Cash operating costs are expected to decline to $230 an ounce due to lower costs at the Chilean mines.

  Closure of the three remaining operations is expected by the end of 1999.

OTHER PROPERTIES

PRODUCTION *(ounces)*	97	98	99E
Bullfrog	206,571	**208,123**	75,000
Tambo	133,297	**167,357**	175,000
El Indio	81,898	**99,102**	100,000
Pinson	25,583	**17,452**	–
Doyon	81,336	–	–
Mercur	40,269	–	–
Golden Patricia	12,428	–	–
Total	581,382	**492,034**	350,000

CASH OPERATING COSTS PER OUNCE	97	98	99E
Bullfrog	$ 277	**$ 233**	$ 270
Tambo	299	**267**	220
El Indio	339	**274**	220
Pinson	316	**298**	–
Doyon	297	–	–
Mercur	320	–	–
Golden Patricia	223	–	–
Total	$ 297	**$ 255**	$ 230

EXPLORATION AND development

Barrick is conducting exploration on the major gold belts where it has land positions with proven potential. Exploration drilling has confirmed exciting new underground mineralization at Goldstrike and continues to expand the already vast reserves and resources of the Pascua Project in Chile and Argentina.

THE PASCUA PROJECT With reserves and resources of 20 million ounces of gold and 525 million ounces of silver, the Pascua Project is expected to be a major part of Barrick's growing production profile.

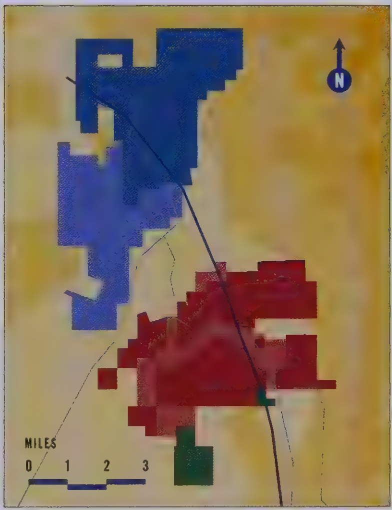
Located at the northern end of the El Indio gold belt, the Pascua Project straddles the border between Chile and Argentina. The Property's potential has expanded steadily since Barrick acquired it in 1994. In 1998 alone, exploration drilling on the Property increased proven and probable reserves by three million ounces to 14 million ounces of gold and 440 million ounces of silver. And that does not take into account the unfolding exploration potential on the Argentinean side of the border. Exploration in Argentina during 1998 discovered new mineralized zones that will be targeted for further drilling in 1999.

The engineering at Pascua is nearly complete. Based on work done to date, the Mine is expected to be developed at a cost of $950 million and produce 675,000 ounces of gold and 20 million ounces of silver annually at an initial cash operating cost of $125 per ounce.

PASCUA PROJECT

For 1999, the Pascua exploration program consists of 13,000 meters of drilling from an exploration tunnel extending from Chile into Argentina. The tunnel is scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 1999. A surface program consists of 40,000 meters of drilling on the principal targets (identified above) to add to the resource category.

THE DEE AND ROSSI PROPERTIES Located just three miles north of Goldstrike, the Dee and Rossi Properties lie on the extension of the same Post Fault that defines the Betze-Post, Meikle, Griffin and Rodeo ore bodies. Dee and Rossi provide great exploration potential, particularly at depth. During 1999, drilling will follow up promising 1998 results at Dee and begin to define the underground potential of Rossi. The proximity of these properties to the Goldstrike Property means that excellent synergies could be achieved in the event of a discovery.

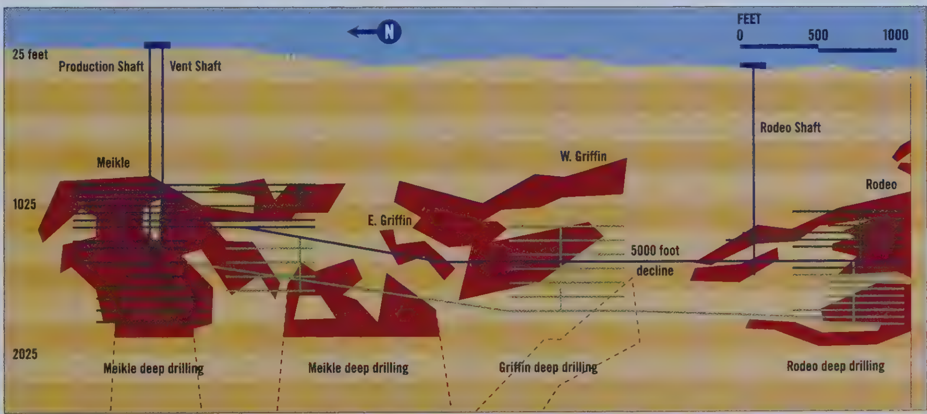


NORTH CARLIN TREND

- Goldstrike Property
- Proposed land to Barrick
- Proposed land to Newmont
- Dee Property
- Rossi Property
- Roads
- Post Fault

MEIKLE CORRIDOR

- Development Completed
- Development Phase 2
- Development Proposed



GOLDSTRIKE'S MEIKLE CORRIDOR
Excellent exploration potential exists at Goldstrike, where underground drilling has confirmed a mile-long corridor of mineralization, stretching from the Meikle Mine in the north, through the Griffin deposit, to the Rodeo deposit in the south. Early exploration has also confirmed the continuation of high-grade mineralization at depth at Meikle. Exploration drilling along the 5,000-foot decline, completed in 1998 between Meikle and the Rodeo exploration shaft, added 1.4 million ounces in reserves at the Rodeo and Griffin deposits alone. During 1999, 85,000 feet of drilling will take place in the Meikle corridor in a first-phase program. Upon completion of the asset exchange with Newmont, a second phase will incorporate the Goldbug deposit.

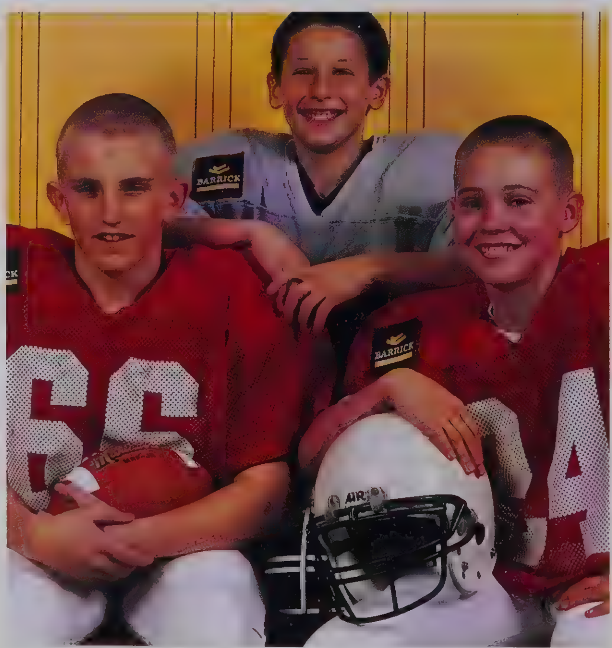
It is expected that Griffin will enter production in 2000, with Rodeo following in 2001 or 2002.

SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND EMPLOYEE responsibility

For Barrick, operating excellence extends beyond production results to include a strong sense of responsibility to the environment, local communities and Company employees.

Dr. Edgardo Alanis, *Pierina*

SOCIAL Barrick's policy is to give 1% of annual pre-tax income to charitable endeavors. During 1998, Barrick donated $4.3 million to education, health care and other causes in the communities where it operates in order to build lasting, mutually beneficial partnerships. As Barrick develops each mine site, it invests time and energy into building strong ties with surrounding communities.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The most recent example of Barrick's community involvement is at the Pierina Mine in Peru. Barrick has funded new health care facilities; built and improved roads throughout the district; constructed new water and irrigation systems; and provided bussing for school children as well as desks for them to work on. Developing self-reliance is key. In consultation with local leaders, Barrick has created programs to advise local entrepreneurs and train farmers in crop rotation and animal husbandry.

ENVIRONMENTAL Barrick believes that laws and regulations are only the starting point for environmental leadership at every stage of the mining life cycle. The Company seeks to instill an awareness in all employees of their role in protecting the environment, whether it be through ensuring water and air quality, or enhancing wildlife habitat.

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS

During 1998, Barrick environmental staff earned several awards for environmental leadership.

"1998 Earth Day Award for Outstanding Site Restoration" from the Utah Department of Natural Resources, for exemplary work at the Mercur Mine.

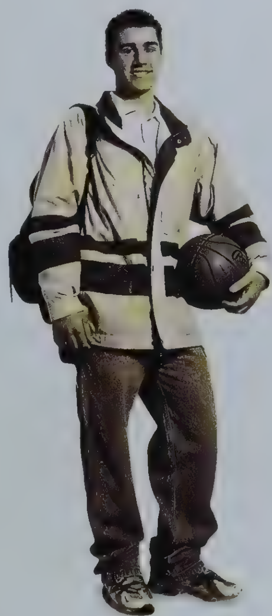
"1998 Excellence in Mine Reclamation Award" from the New Mexico Department of Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources, for reclamation work at the Cunningham Hill Mine.

"1998 Conservation Company of the Year" awarded to Goldstrike by Trout Unlimited, Northeast Nevada Chapter.

CARING FOR EMPLOYEES Barrick provides employees with attractive wages and benefits in order to promote an entrepreneurial spirit. As well as medical and performance incentive plans, those benefits include the Barrick scholarship program for employees' children. To honor the memory of its former President, Barrick has renamed the award the "Robert M. Smith Scholarship Program." Created by Bob Smith in 1986, the program entitles all children of Barrick employees to receive Company-paid scholarships for post-secondary education.

During 1998 Barrick awarded $1.1 million in scholarship funds to 502 students. As Bob once explained about the scholarships, "Our employees are the main reason for Barrick's success. The scholarship program is a way to share the benefits." Since its inception, the program has awarded about 2,850 scholarships with a total value of approximately $6 million.

Work place health and safety is a top priority at all Barrick operations. Employees and managers share a common philosophy: there is only one way to work, the safe way. The result is exemplary safety performance, such as the Betze-Post Mine's record-low loss-time-accident frequency rate in 1998, which was among the lowest in the industry.



Chris Chapman

WE ARE

strong

Barrick's balance sheet grew stronger than ever in 1998, reinforced by the cash flow created by rising production, falling costs and the premium earned on the Company's gold sales. The Company has a cash position of $416 million, shareholders' equity of $3.6 billion and virtually no net debt. As a result, Barrick remains the only company in the gold industry with an "A" credit rating.

"A"

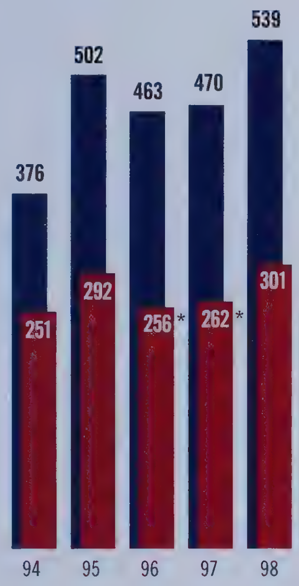
CREDIT RATING

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

Barrick had a remarkable year in 1998, achieving record earnings and cash flow during the weakest gold market in 20 years.

Net income in 1998 was $301 million, or $0.79 per share, 15% higher than the $262 million, or $0.70 per share, earned in 1997 before a provision for mining properties. Correspondingly, operating cash flow also increased 15% to $539 million, or $1.43 per share, from the $470 million, or $1.26 per share, recorded in 1997.

The record results were attributable to the highest production and lowest cash operating costs in the Company's history, combined with the premium earned on gold sales. The Company expects this trend to continue in 1999 with an increase in production and a further decrease in cash costs.



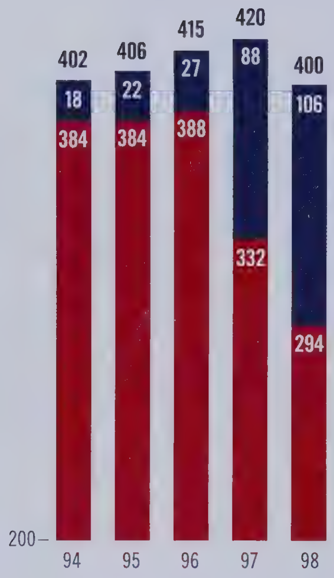
EARNINGS AND CASH FLOW
(millions of dollars)
**before provision*

Operating Cash Flow
Net Income

EARNINGS AND CASH FLOW PER SHARE
(dollars per share)
**before provision*

Operating Cash Flow
Net Income

OUTLOOK QUICK FACTS	98	99E	*change*	COMMENT ON 1999
Production *(millions of ounces)*	**3.2**	3.6	+13%	○ First full year of production at Pierina and higher mining rates at Meikle.
Realized gold price per ounce	**$ 400**	$ 385	−4%	○ Higher production than originally planned reduced the realized price from $400 per ounce.
Cash operating costs per ounce	**$ 160**	$ 125	−22%	○ Pierina and Meikle are expected to produce a total of 1.8 million ounces at an average cash operating cost of less than $65 per ounce.
Total cash costs per ounce	**$ 180**	$ 137	−24%	Reflects lower royalties at Goldstrike and new royalty-free production at Pierina, combined with lower cash operating costs.
Depreciation per ounce	**$ 67**	$ 103	+54%	First year of Pierina depreciation at $200 per ounce.
Exploration expense *(millions)*	**$ 50**	$ 40	−20%	○ Focused on and around existing properties in Nevada, Peru, Chile and Argentina.



PREMIUM GOLD SALES REVENUE VS SPOT GOLD PRICE
(dollars per ounce)

Premium Gold Sales Revenue
Spot Gold Price

GOLD SALES

Under its Premium Gold Sales Program, Barrick realized $400 per ounce on its gold sales in 1998, compared with $420 in 1997 ($415 in 1996). The Company generated a $106-per-ounce premium over the average spot price of $294 per ounce for the year, resulting in $340 million in additional revenue in 1998. Over the past 10 years, Barrick has realized $56 per ounce above the average spot price of $356 per ounce during the period, or $1.1 billion in additional revenues.

Revenue from gold sales of 3,216,323 ounces was $1,287 million in 1998, marginally higher than the $1,284 million reported in 1997 on gold sales of 3,058,546 ounces ($1,299 million in 1996 on gold sales of 3,128,941 ounces). In 1998, the benefit of the 5% increase in gold production was offset by a similar decrease in the realized price.

The Company expects to realize an average minimum price of $385 per ounce, compared with the current spot price of gold of approximately $285 per ounce, for its gold production through to the end of 2001. If gold prices remain at current levels, the Company will generate an additional $1 billion in revenue over the next three years.

THE PREMIUM GOLD SALES PROGRAM is a cornerstone of Barrick's new era of growth. Under the program, Barrick has the next three years of production, or 11.5 million ounces, sold forward at $385 per ounce. This represents a $4 billion off-balance sheet asset, which generates interest income of more than $200 million a year.

The Program offers protection against a falling gold price and potential to fully benefit from a gold price rally. The track record shows that because of the Program, Barrick shares outperform those of its peers in both rising and falling markets.

COSTS AND EXPENSES

Production costs per ounce	Goldstrike Property			Pierina Property		
	1997	**1998**	1999E	1997	**1998**	1999E
Gold production – ounces *(thousands)*	2,180	**2,346**	2,130	–	**57**	835
Cash operating costs	$ 153	**$ 141**	$ 133	–	**$ 48**	$ 45
Royalties and production taxes	31	**26**	21	–	**–**	–
Total cash costs	184	**167**	154	–	**48**	45
Depreciation and amortization	44	**50**	57	–	**191**	200
Reclamation	2	**3**	3	–	**5**	5
Total production costs	$ 230	**$ 220**	$ 214	–	**$ 244**	$ 250

OPERATING COSTS/PRODUCTION

Overview

The Company lowered operating costs by 9% to $595 million in 1998, compared with $655 million in 1997 ($691 million in 1996). On a per ounce basis, cash operating costs, at $160, were $10 lower than plan and $22 lower than the $182 per ounce incurred in 1997 ($193 per ounce in 1996).

Goldstrike Property

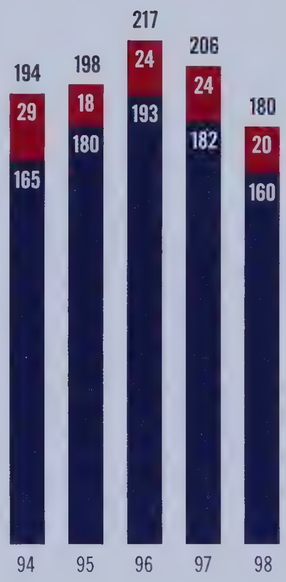
The Goldstrike Property, which accounted for more than 70% of the Company's gold production, or 2.3 million ounces, reported cash operating costs of $141 per ounce, 8% lower than 1997 costs of $153 per ounce. Increased production of higher-grade ore as well as productivity improvements were the primary reasons for the favorable cost performance. The average grade processed at the Property increased to 0.42 ounces per ton (opt) in 1998 from 0.38 opt in 1997. The higher average grade reflects increased throughput of higher-grade ore from the Meikle Mine. The average grade of Meikle ore processed was 1.03 opt versus 0.81 opt in 1997, while the average grade of Betze-Post ore processed was 0.32 opt, similar to 1997.

Betze-Post Mine

Total unit mining costs at the Betze-Post Mine declined to $1.11 per ton in 1998 from $1.15 per ton in 1997 ($1.18 per ton in 1996). Major savings have been realized over the past two years through lower diesel fuel usage, extended tire life, fewer major rebuilds of haul truck components and higher utilization of the overhead trolley line system used to power trucks leaving the pit. Mining costs are expected to rise marginally in 1999 due to longer haulage distances. Cash operating costs are expected to rise from $176 per ounce to $185 per ounce as the processed grade declines to 0.25 opt.

Meikle Mine

In 1998, total unit mining costs at the Meikle Mine of $50.67 per ton were similar to 1997, with lower mining costs being offset by higher dewatering costs. The lower mining costs were due to the mining of larger stopes and other productivity improvements. The offsetting

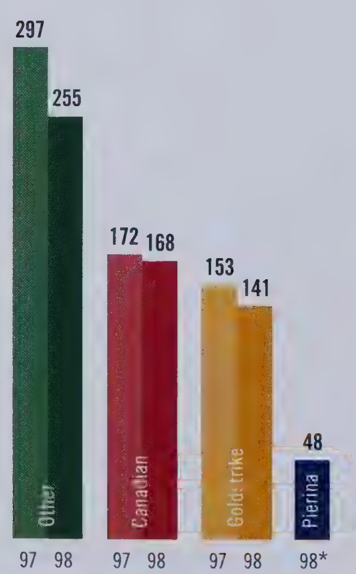


CASH OPERATING COSTS/ TOTAL CASH COSTS
(dollars per ounce)

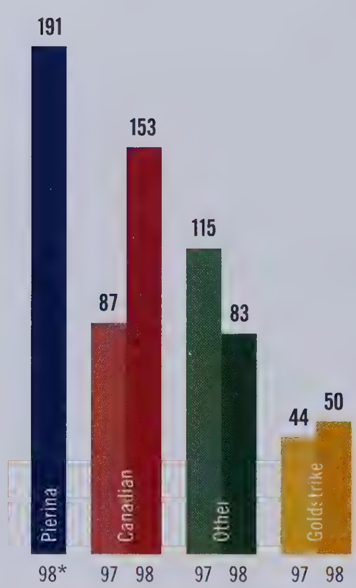
Royalties and Production Taxes
Cash Operating Costs

Canadian Properties			Other Properties			Total		
1997	**1998**	1999E	1997	**1998**	1999E	1997	**1998**	1999E
286	**310**	285	582	**492**	350	3,048	**3,205**	3,600
$ 172	**$ 168**	$ 173	$ 297	**$ 255**	$ 230	$ 182	**$ 160**	$ 125
–	**–**	–	10	**6**	8	24	**20**	12
172	**168**	173	307	**261**	238	206	**180**	137
87	**153**	204	115	**83**	70	62	**67**	103
5	**5**	5	31	**19**	24	8	**5**	5
$ 264	**$ 326**	$ 382	$ 453	**$ 363**	$ 332	$ 276	**$ 252**	$ 245

rise in dewatering costs was associated with a higher pumping rate over the prior year. However, in mid-1999 the pumping rate will decline to approximately half the current rate for the remainder of the mine life. At the same time, mining costs are expected to decline by approximately 10%, reflecting the continued mining of larger stopes, improvements in the backfill system and lower ground support costs. Cash operating costs are expected to decline to $75 per ounce from $77 per ounce, as a result of lower mining and processing unit costs and the continued processing of 1.0 opt ore.



CASH OPERATING COSTS BY PROPERTY
(dollars per ounce)
*first year of production



DEPRECIATION BY PROPERTY
(dollars per ounce)
*first year of production

Goldstrike Process Division

Processing costs in 1998 at the Property were $20.44 per ton, slightly lower than the $20.91 per ton in 1997, due to lower reagent costs, which comprise 40% of total processing costs. Processing costs in 1999 are expected to decline by a further 4.5% to $19.50 per ton as a result of lower reagent consumption and maintenance costs. The facilities processed 16,528 tons per day in 1998, down from 17,063 tons per day in 1997, reflecting the longer grinding time required for the Meikle ore, which lowers throughput.

Goldstrike Property – Outlook

For 1999, the Property is expected to produce 2.13 million ounces of gold at a cash operating cost of $133 per ounce. Lower production of 1.13 million ounces is expected at Betze-Post, due to a combination of lower ore grades and lower throughput. Higher production from Meikle, totaling 1 million ounces, will displace lower-grade Betze-Post material. The Meikle production is expected to limit throughput to 16,500 tons per day in 1999, similar to 1998.

Pierina Property

Production began in November 1998 and by year-end totaled 56,860 ounces of gold at a cash operating cost of $48 per ounce. For 1999, the Property is expected to produce 835,000 ounces of gold at a cash operating cost of $45 per ounce. The low cash costs are due to the Mine's high grades, low processing costs and low strip ratio (ore to waste).

Canadian Properties

The Holt-McDermott and Bousquet Mines produced 310,000 ounces of gold at an average cash operating cost of $168 per ounce in 1998, in line with 1997, and should produce 285,000 ounces at a similar combined cost in 1999. At the Holt-McDermott Mine, cash operating costs of $134 an ounce were the lowest in the Mine's history. The operation benefited from higher milling rates and lower unit mining and processing costs. Cash operating costs per ounce at the Bousquet Mine were the same as in 1997. Lower unit mining and processing costs were offset by lower grades and recovery rates.

Other Properties

The mines designated for closure in the operating plan announced in September 1997 included the El Indio and Tambo Mines in Chile, and the Bullfrog, Mercur and Pinson Mines in the United States. Mercur ceased operations in December 1997 and the Company sold its 50% interest in the Doyon Mine in January 1998. During 1998, all remaining operations reduced costs from the previous year and increased production, other than the Pinson Mine, which closed in January 1999.

Other Properties – Outlook

In 1999, the Other Properties are expected to produce 350,000 ounces of gold at an average cash operating cost of $230 per ounce. The lower production reflects a smaller contribution from the Bullfrog Mine, which completed mining in December 1998 and is processing low-grade stockpiles through 1999. Bullfrog and the two Chilean mines are scheduled to be closed by year-end 1999.

Royalties and Production Taxes

Substantially all of the Company's royalties and production tax expenses are incurred at the Goldstrike Property, where production is subject to a net smelter royalty (NSR) and a net profits interest royalty (NPI). Royalty costs fluctuate with the average spot price of gold, changes in production, and operating and capital costs. Total royalties at the Goldstrike Property, which have been declining steadily over the past three years, were $18 per ounce in 1998 compared with $24 per ounce in 1997 (1996 – $26 per ounce) and are expected to decline further in 1999 to $15 per ounce. The declining royalty costs reflect the lower spot gold prices, higher capital expenditures, and the gradual migration of mining activity into claim groups that have lower royalties. Production taxes at the Goldstrike Property in 1998 were $8 per ounce, comparable to the $7 per ounce incurred in 1997 and 1996. Production taxes in 1999 are expected to decline to the $6-an-ounce level, reflecting the increase in capital expenditures.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Depreciation and amortization of $216 million in 1998 was 15% higher than the $188 million incurred in 1997. The higher depreciation resulted from: a 5% increase in production; additional

DEPRECIATION PER OUNCE
(dollars per ounce)

PREMIUM GOLD SALES REVENUE

NET OPERATING INCOME
(dollars per ounce)

- Net Operating Income
- Income Tax
- Depreciation and Reclamation
- Royalties and Production Taxes
- Cash Operating Costs

capital expenditures at the Goldstrike Property, principally the roaster, which changed the depreciation basis for the autoclaves and mills; a reduction of the expected life of the Bousquet Mine; and the start-up of the Pierina Mine. Accordingly, depreciation of $67 per ounce was higher than the $62 per ounce in 1997 (1996 – $58 per ounce). In 1999, depreciation is expected to be in the $100-per-ounce range, primarily due to the higher proportion of Pierina production and the amortization of its acquisition costs.

ADMINISTRATION

Administration costs of $36 million in 1998 were the same as in 1997 ($33 million in 1996). Costs include World Gold Council and other industry membership fees of $7 million in 1998. In 1999, administration costs are expected to be slightly lower than in 1998.

INTEREST EXPENSE

In 1998, the Company incurred $43 million in interest expense ($44 million in 1997), relating primarily to the Company's $500 million of debentures. All of the amount was capitalized to properties in development, primarily the Pierina Mine Project. In 1999, interest is expected to be approximately $40 million, of which $10 million is to be expensed. The remainder will be capitalized to assets under construction, principally the Goldstrike roaster and Pascua. Capitalization of interest is discontinued when the assets are ready for their intended use. The capitalized interest is amortized as the properties in development commence production or the assets under construction are completed.

SALE OF/PROVISION FOR MINING PROPERTIES

In January 1998, the Company sold its 50% interest in the Doyon Mine for proceeds of $95 million, a 50% interest in the El Coco exploration property and a gold price participation right on future production above an average spot price of $375 per ounce. The Company recognized a pre-tax gain of $42 million, principally for the close-out of the forward sales position on future Doyon production. However, a deferred tax provision of $42 million offset the gain.

In September 1997, the Company took a non-cash provision of $431 million ($385 million net of tax) to cover the write-down of the carrying values associated with the phasing out of five mines. The five mines scheduled for closure were the El Indio and Tambo Mines in Chile, and the Bullfrog, Mercur and Pinson Mines in the United States.

INCOME TAXES

The Company's average effective tax rate, before the impact of disposals and provisions for mining properties, has been constant over the past three years at approximately 25% and is expected to remain at this level in 1999. Reference is drawn to Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed income tax reconciliation.

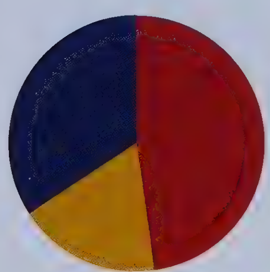
EXPLORATION AND RESERVE DEVELOPMENT

In 1998, total exploration and reserve development expenditures were $87 million, compared with $109 million in 1997 (1996 – $139 million). During 1998, $50 million was expensed versus $64 million in 1997 (1996 – $66 million). Total expenditures were $17 million higher than plan due to additional work performed in Chile and Argentina on the El Indio Belt and a greater number of business development opportunities. The level of expenditures in any particular year is a function of programs on existing properties and new opportunities or initiatives that present themselves during the period.

The Company has planned an $80 million exploration and reserve development program for 1999, which includes work at the existing mines, the Pascua Property and the Dee/Rossi Joint Venture Property just north of Goldstrike. Approximately half of the expenditures are expected to be expensed.

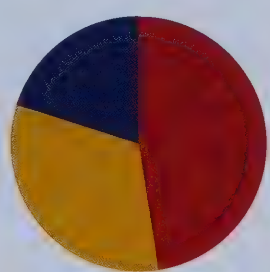
Barrick's exploration and reserve growth strategy is focused on its existing operating mines and the major gold belts of North and South America. The strategy is directed toward finding multi-million-ounce gold deposits that will both sustain and increase Barrick's growth in low-cost production.

In 1998, the Company added 4.8 million ounces of gold to reserves, more than replacing the ounces produced during the year, as well as the small decline associated with recalculating reserves at a lower gold price of $325 per ounce (1997 – $350 per ounce). The recalculation of reserves at the lower gold price reflects the fact that the spot gold price has not traded above the $350 level in the last two years. The reserves added were of a low-cost nature and are primarily located at the Pascua Project and Goldstrike underground.



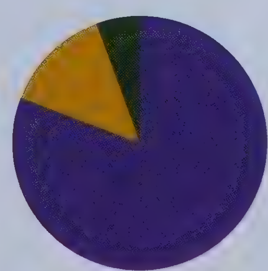
1998 EXPLORATION
(millions of dollars)

North America	9
South America	24
Business Development and Other	17



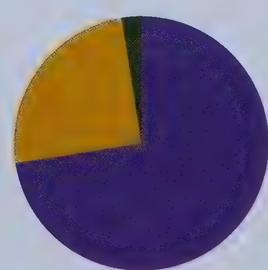
1999 EXPLORATION
(millions of dollars)

North America	13
South America	19
Business Development and Other	8



1998 RESERVE DEVELOPMENT
(millions of dollars)

Goldstrike Property	5
Pascua Project	30
Other Properties	2



1999 RESERVE DEVELOPMENT
(millions of dollars)

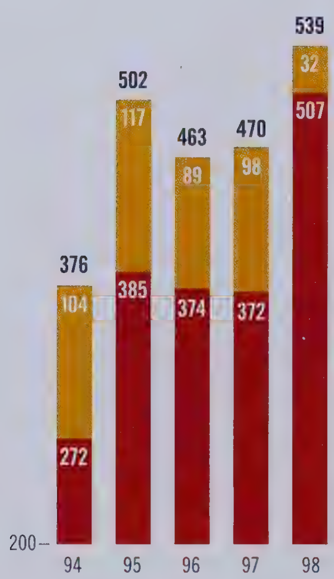
Goldstrike Property	10
Pascua Project	29
Other Properties	1

CASH FLOW

Cash flow provided by operating activities was $539 million, the highest in the Company's history, compared with $470 million in 1997 (1996 – $463 million). Operating cash flow is expected to increase to $700 million in 1999, with an expected 13% rise in production to 3.6 million ounces and a 22% decline in cash operating costs to $125 an ounce. The Company will continue to benefit from its Premium Gold Sales Program, which has locked in a minimum realized price of $385 per ounce for its production for 1999 through 2001. Free cash flow is expected to rise to approximately $200 million, even after over $500 million in capital expenditures.

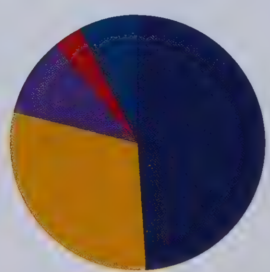
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 1998

Barrick's capital and development expenditures of $507 million in 1998 were according to plan and included $37 million for reserve development. At the Pierina Mine, $248 million, including capitalized interest of $35 million, was spent on the completion of mine construction. At the Goldstrike Property, $107 million was spent primarily on engineering and initial construction of the roaster facility and on increasing long-term ore stockpiles at the Betze-Post Mine. An additional $46 million was spent for shaft deepening and development at Meikle and Rodeo. At Pascua, $51 million was incurred for metallurgical and engineering work and the purchase of the 9.8% interest in the Property that the Company did not already own. The remaining $18 million was incurred primarily at the Canadian Properties for underground development.



OPERATING CASH FLOW
(millions of dollars)

- Free Cash Flow
- Capital Expenditures

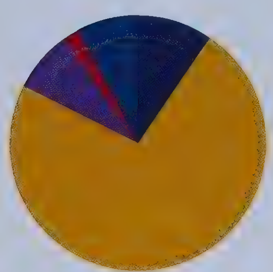


1998 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
(millions of dollars)

Pierina Mine	248
Goldstrike Property	153
Pascua Project	51
Canadian Properties	18
Reserve Development	37

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 1999

For 1999, capital expenditures are estimated at $520 million, including reserve development of $40 million. Of the $380 million planned for the Goldstrike Property, $250 million is for the roaster facility and $85 million for deferred stripping and replacement of mine equipment at Betze-Post. At Pierina, $50 million is to be spent for the first expansion of the heap leach pad and for additional mine equipment required for an expansion of the Mine. At Pascua, $40 million is to be spent on engineering and infrastructure work. A final go ahead on the Project is expected during the summer. The additional capital required for mine development is not incorporated in this total. The remaining expenditures of $10 million are for the Canadian underground mines. The 1999 capital expenditure programs will be funded from cash flow from operations and existing cash balances.



1999 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
(millions of dollars)

Goldstrike Property	380
Pierina Mine	50
Pascua Project	40
Canadian Properties	10
Reserve Development	40

DIVIDENDS

During 1998 the Company paid dividends of $0.18 per share compared with $0.16 per share in 1997 and $0.14 per share in 1996.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk

Barrick actively manages its exposure to gold prices, currencies, interest rates and by-product commodity prices. The Company uses a variety of hedging products to mitigate these risks. These instruments are used solely for hedging purposes related to the Company's specific exposures and not for trading purposes.

Operational Risk

Barrick continually assesses the mining risks encountered at each of its operations. It reduces both the likelihood and the potential severity of such risks through its high operational standards, emphasis on employee training, and the risk management and loss-control programs in place at each mine site. The Company also maintains adequate insurance at all times to cover normal business risks.

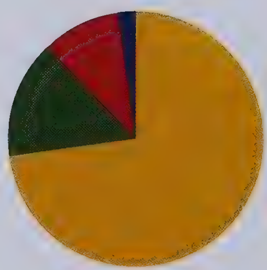
Further, operational risk is minimized through both asset and reserve diversification. Currently, approximately 50% of the Company's assets and 60% of its reserves are in North America, the balance being in South America.

The political risks of operating in Chile and Peru were assessed and management is comfortable that there is little risk to corporate assets.

In each country where it has operations, Barrick is subject to various levels of government control and regulation, and is thus exposed to the risk of potentially adverse changes. The Company endeavors to ensure that it is at all times in compliance with current laws, and it seeks to foster an equitable future climate through both direct and industry-wide contact with appropriate regulatory bodies. Barrick draws on the expertise of its management team, its Board of Directors and International Advisory Board, and a broad range of financial advisors to help assess risk before making an investment in a particular country.

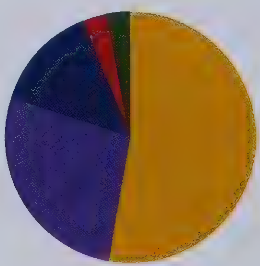
Year 2000

The Year 2000 Issue (Y2K) could potentially affect most companies. The issue is that many computers and date-sensitive devices that utilize microprocessors may be unable to correctly process dates that occur after 1999. The Company has reviewed, and continues to review, possible effects of this issue on its financial and operating systems. In 1998, the Board of Directors was presented with a Year 2000 Project Plan to guide the Company's overall approach to assessing the impact of the Y2K problem on Barrick and its operations and to minimize the potential risks and exposures. Each of the Company's sites has been assigned responsibility for managing its own Y2K project, with assistance and direction provided by the Corporate Year 2000 Project Office.



1998 PRODUCTION BY PROPERTY

- Goldstrike Property **(73%)**
- Pierina Mine **(2%)**
- Canadian Properties **(10%)**
- Other Properties **(15%)**



1998 RESERVES BY PROPERTY

- Goldstrike Property **(53%)**
- Pascua Project **(27%)**
- Pierina Mine **(14%)**
- Canadian Properties **(3%)**
- Other Properties **(3%)**

Barrick has retained specialized external consultants to assist the Project Office and various operational locations with related Y2K compliance, project implementation, remediation, and risk management. By the end of 1998, all sites in the United States, Canada and Peru – the location of the Company's principal operations – had developed formal Y2K Plans and were progressing according to schedule. Inventories and analyses of internal equipment and systems are largely complete with follow-up of remaining items to be completed by the end of the second quarter of 1999. No significant non-compliance has been identified to date at any of the Company's mines or process plants. Generally, the risk of internal failures is expected to be low. Cost incurred and to be incurred is expected to total approximately $2 million. Review of external dependencies has revealed that all sites will be exposed to disruption if there is widespread and prolonged interruption of electricity and telecommunications services. While it is recognized that Barrick has little control over these services, the focus in 1999 will be on contingency planning, which is expected to be completed by mid-year with practice drills carried out during the third quarter.

Competitive Environment

Barrick competes with other mining companies for exploration properties, for joint-venture agreements and for the acquisition of attractive gold companies. Such competition could increase the difficulty of concluding a negotiation on terms that the Company considers acceptable. However, a number of factors strengthen Barrick's competitive position. It is an entrepreneurial company, with the financial and operational strength required to move quickly and effectively as the situation warrants.

Barrick also operates from a position of strength through the quality of its people. The Company seeks out the best people from around the world, and retains them through high corporate standards of operation, the professional opportunities that it provides, and excellent remuneration. Barrick has one of the lowest turnover rates in the industry.

OUTLOOK

Barrick has entered a new era of growth, which will gain momentum in 1999 and beyond. In the face of the lowest gold prices in two decades, Barrick is excelling. In 1998, the Company excelled by producing more gold at lower costs and greater profit. In 1999, Barrick is building strength upon strength, with production expected to reach a record 3.6 million ounces of gold. And as production is rising, costs should fall to an industry low of $125 per ounce.

The platform for continued growth in low-cost production is a reserve base that is unrivaled in the industry. Barrick's reserves stand at 51.5 million ounces of gold, located on three of the best gold belts in the Americas. The high quality of those reserves is demonstrated by the fact that 48 million ounces are profitable even at a gold price of $300 per ounce.

As for future growth, no other company has a comparable line-up of new, low-cost gold mines and projects:

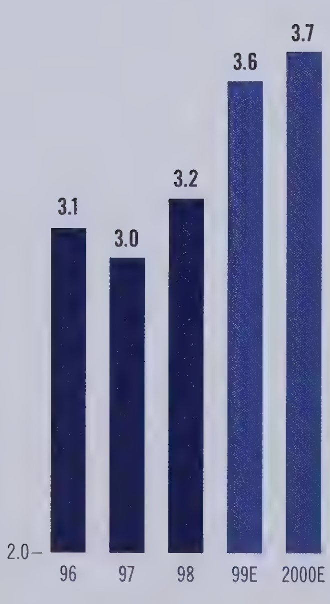
1. The Pierina Mine in Peru is expected to increase production to 835,000 ounces at $45 per ounce.
2. The Meikle Mine on the Goldstrike Property should produce 1 million ounces at $75 per ounce in 1999. Furthermore, the potential to expand underground reserves is excellent in a mile-long corridor extending from the Meikle Mine south through the Griffin and Rodeo deposits.
3. The Pascua Project in Chile and Argentina continues to expand reserves and resources, which today stand at 20 million ounces. As a Mine, Pascua is expected to produce gold at a cash operating cost in the early years of $125 per ounce.
4. With the proposed Sutton transaction, Barrick gains a world-class asset in what is emerging as one of the most exciting new gold districts anywhere.

Furthermore, the Premium Gold Sales Program Barrick developed ensures that the Company maximizes the revenue earned on every ounce of gold produced in any gold market. Currently, Barrick has 11.5 million ounces in the program, guaranteeing a minimum realized price of $385 over the next three years.

The Company's positive outlook for growth is underpinned by a strong balance sheet. Barrick has the only "A" credit rating in the gold business, over $400 million in cash and no debt payments due until 2007.

In 1999, the combination of rising production and falling costs, and the benefits of the Premium Gold Sales Program are expected to generate record earnings and cash flow for the Company. These strong money flows, backed by the strongest balance sheet in the gold industry, allow Barrick to go forward with certainty to develop or acquire new low-cost production.

And finally, Barrick has a team of skilled and dedicated men and women, all of whom are committed to achieving a singular goal. That goal is increasing earnings and cash flow per share, which is the only way to build share value.



GOLD PRODUCTION
(millions of ounces)

CASH OPERATING COSTS
(dollars per ounce)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Barrick Gold Corporation
for the years ended December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996
(in millions of United States dollars except per share data)

	1998	1997	1996
Revenues			
Gold sales	**$ 1,287**	$ 1,284	$ 1,299
Interest and other income	**11**	10	19
	1,298	1,294	1,318
Costs and expenses			
Operating	**595**	655	691
Depreciation and amortization	**216**	188	183
Administration	**36**	36	33
Exploration	**50**	64	66
Interest on long-term debt	**–**	–	10
Gain on sale of/provision for mining properties *(note 8)*	**(42)**	431	45
	855	1,374	1,028
Income (loss) before taxes	**443**	(80)	290
Income taxes *(note 7)*	**(142)**	(43)	(72)
Net income (loss) for the year	**$ 301**	$ (123)	$ 218
Net income (loss) per share *(note 6)*			
Basic	**$ 0.80**	$ (0.33)	$ 0.60
Fully diluted	**$ 0.79**	$ (0.33)	$ 0.60

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF RETAINED EARNINGS

Barrick Gold Corporation
for the years ended December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996
(in millions of United States dollars)

	1998	1997	1996
Retained earnings at beginning of year	**$ 960**	$ 1,143	$ 976
Net income (loss)	**301**	(123)	218
Dividends *(note 6)*	**(68)**	(60)	(51)
Retained earnings at end of year	**$ 1,193**	$ 960	$ 1,143

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

Barrick Gold Corporation
for the years ended December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996
(in millions of United States dollars)

	1998	1997	1996
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Net income (loss)	**$ 301**	$ (123)	$ 218
Non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortization	**216**	188	183
Deferred income taxes	**57**	(42)	14
Gain on sale of/provision for mining properties	**(42)**	431	45
Other	**5**	5	(2)
	537	459	458
Cash provided by (reinvested in) working capital			
Bullion settlements and other receivables	**(10)**	37	17
Inventories	**(14)**	(5)	(22)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**26**	(21)	10
Cash provided by operating activities	**539**	470	463
Cash provided by (used in) development activities			
Property, plant and equipment	**(507)**	(372)	(374)
Sale (acquisition) of mining properties	**170**	–	(422)
Other	**(25)**	4	(23)
Cash (used in) development activities	**(362)**	(368)	(819)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities			
Capital stock *(note 6)*	**35**	6	22
Long-term obligations			
Proceeds	**–**	500	500
Repayments	**(20)**	(501)	(154)
Dividends	**(68)**	(60)	(51)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(53)**	(55)	317
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	**124**	47	(39)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	**292**	245	284
Cash and equivalents at end of year	**$ 416**	$ 292	$ 245
Cash and equivalents comprise:			
Cash	**$ 21**	$ 11	$ 16
Short-term deposits	**395**	281	229
	$ 416	$ 292	$ 245

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Barrick Gold Corporation
As at December 31, 1998 and 1997
(in millions of United States dollars)

	1998	1997
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	**$ 416**	$ 292
Bullion settlements and other receivables	**89**	62
Inventories *(note 2)*	**106**	92
	611	446
Property, plant and equipment *(note 3)*	**3,991**	3,824
Other assets	**53**	36
	$ 4,655	$ 4,306
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 213**	$ 163
Current portion of long-term obligations *(note 5)*	**20**	30
	233	193
Long-term debt *(note 4)*	**500**	500
Reclamation and closure liabilities *(note 5)*	**128**	144
Deferred income taxes	**202**	145
	1,063	982
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock *(note 6)*	**2,399**	2,364
Retained earnings	**1,193**	960
	3,592	3,324
	$ 4,655	$ 4,306

Commitments and contingencies (note 9)
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board

Peter Munk
Director

C. William D. Birchall
Director

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Barrick Gold Corporation *(tabular dollar amounts in millions of United States dollars)*

1. Accounting Policies

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. As described in note 10, these principles differ in certain respects from principles and practices generally accepted in the United States. Summarized below are those policies considered particularly significant for the Company. References to the Company included herein mean the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The United States dollar is the principal currency of the Company's business; accordingly, these consolidated financial statements are expressed in United States dollars.

A. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Company is engaged in gold mining and related activities including exploration, development, mining and processing in the United States, Canada, Chile and Peru.

B. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

C. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries.

D. TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The United States dollar is the functional currency of all of the Company's operations which are classified as integrated for foreign currency translation purposes.

Under the temporal method, translation gains or losses are included in the determination of net income.

E. CASH AND EQUIVALENTS

Cash and equivalents comprise cash, term deposits and treasury bills, with original maturity dates of less than 90 days.

F. INVENTORIES

Gold in process and mine operating supplies are valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value.

G. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(i) Property acquisition and deferred mine costs

Property acquisition and deferred mine costs are recorded at cost and amortized by the units of production method based on estimated recoverable ounces of gold. Estimated recoverable ounces include proven and probable reserves and a component of mineralized material.

(ii) Buildings and equipment

Buildings and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated, net of residual value, using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets. The maximum estimated useful life of buildings and mill equipment is 25 years and of mine equipment is 15 years. Repairs and maintenance expenditures are charged to operations; major improvements and replacements which extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining estimated useful life of that asset.

(iii) Deferred stripping costs

Mining costs associated with waste rock removal are deferred and charged to operating expenses over the life of the mine.

(iv) Properties in development

Upon determination that a mineral property can be economically developed, costs incurred are capitalized until the assets are put in service, at which time the capitalized costs are depreciated in accordance with the policies described above.

Financing costs, including interest, are capitalized on the basis of expenditures incurred for the acquisition and development of projects, without restriction to specific borrowings for these projects, while the projects are actively being prepared for proposed production. Capitalization is discontinued when the asset is ready for its intended use.

(v) Exploration properties

Mineral exploration expenditures are expensed as incurred. Property acquisition costs relating to exploration properties and expenditures incurred on properties identified as having development potential are deferred on a project basis until the viability of the project is determined. Costs associated with economically viable projects are depreciated and amortized in accordance with the policies described above. If a project is not viable, the accumulated project costs are charged to operations in the year in which that determination is made.

(vi) Property evaluations

The Company reviews and evaluates the recoverability of its properties when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a property may not be recoverable. Estimated future net cash flows, on an undiscounted basis, from a property are calculated using estimated recoverable ounces of gold (considering current proven and probable reserves and mineralization expected to be classified as reserves); estimated future gold price realization (considering historical and current prices, price trends and related factors); and operating, capital and reclamation costs. Reductions in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, with a corresponding charge to earnings, are recorded to the extent that the estimated future net cash flows are less than the carrying value.

Estimates of future cash flows are subject to risks and uncertainties. It is reasonably possible that changes in circumstances could occur which may affect the recoverability of the Company's properties.

H. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(i) Commodity and foreign exchange contracts

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to reduce the risk associated with price volatility of the commodities and currencies it is exposed to ("hedging transactions"). The instruments used include spot deferred contracts, commodity options and currency swaps. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. Hedging transactions are matched to anticipated future production for commodities and cash flows for currencies and are designated in the accounting records as hedges. The Company regularly monitors its commodity and currency exposures and ensures that contracted amounts do not exceed the amounts of underlying exposures.

Primarily, the Company enters into hedging transactions, which establish a price for future gold production. Contracted prices for spot deferred sales are recognized in gold sales as the designated production is delivered to meet commitments. Long-term written call options, which can be converted into spot deferred contracts at the strike price in the event the option is exercised, are designated and accounted for as hedges of future production. Premiums received are recognized in gold sales at the designated date. Similar contracts are used to hedge by-products such as silver and copper.

In the event of early settlement of hedging transactions, gains or losses are deferred and brought into income at the delivery dates originally designated. Where the underlying transactions are no longer expected to occur, with the effect that a hedge no longer exists, unrealized gains or losses are recognized in income at the point such a determination is made.

Cash flows arising in respect of hedging transactions are recognized under cash flow from operating activities.

(ii) Other derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage the interest returns received on its spot deferred hedging program. The instruments, which primarily comprise a portfolio of total return swaps, are accounted for as long-term portfolio investments, and accordingly, are carried at cost less any provisions for other than temporary impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement upon realization or at the maturity of the instrument.

I. REVENUE RECOGNITION

Gold poured, in transit and at refineries, is recorded at net realizable value and included in bullion settlements and other receivables and gold sales. Revenue from the sale of by-products such as silver and copper is credited against operating costs.

J. INCOME TAXES

The Company records income and mining taxes on the tax allocation basis. Differences between amounts reported for tax and accounting purposes may result in deferred income and mining taxes. Deferred income and mining taxes relate primarily to the depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment costs.

Provisions are made for witholding taxes payable on anticipated repatriation of unremitted earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries. No provision is made for unremitted earnings which have been indefinitely reinvested.

In December 1997, the CICA Accounting Standards Board issued Section 3465 Income Taxes which adopts the liability approach based on the temporary differences method of accounting for income taxes. The standard is similar in many respects to the United States accounting standard FAS No. 109. The new standard, which is effective as of 2000, is currently being reviewed. The Company does not expect it to have a material effect on net income.

2. Inventories

	1998	1997
Current:		
Gold in process	**$ 73**	$ 57
Mine operating supplies	**33**	35
	$ 106	$ 92
Non-current (included in property, plant and equipment):		
Ore in stockpiles	**$ 206**	$ 105

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

	1998			1997		
	Cost	**Accumulated Depreciation**	**Net**	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Property acquisition and deferred mine costs	**$ 2,440**	**$ 461**	**$ 1,979**	$ 1,347	$ 349	$ 998
Buildings and equipment	**985**	**366**	**619**	962	297	665
Properties in development	**860**	**–**	**860**	1,643	–	1,643
Deferred stripping costs and ore in stockpiles	**306**	**–**	**306**	268	–	268
Exploration properties	**227**	**–**	**227**	250	–	250
	$ 4,818	**$ 827**	**$ 3,991**	$ 4,470	$ 646	$ 3,824

4. Long-Term Debt

A. REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY

The Company has a credit and guarantee agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with a group of international banks (the "Lenders"). The Credit Agreement provides for the Lenders to make available to the Company and subsidiaries designated by it from time to time a credit facility in the maximum amount of $1 billion or the equivalent amount in Canadian currency. The Credit Agreement, which is unsecured, has a remaining term of four years. The facility has an interest rate of LIBOR plus 0.15% when utilized, and an annual fee of 0.075%. As at December 31, 1998 and 1997, no amounts were drawn under the Credit Agreement.

B. 7½% DEBENTURES

On April 22, 1997 the Company issued $500 million of redeemable, non-convertible debentures. The debentures bear interest at 7½% per annum, payable semi-annually, and mature on May 1, 2007.

C. INTEREST

Interest of $43 million was incurred during the year (1997 – $44 million, 1996 – $20 million). Of this amount $43 million was capitalized to properties in development (1997 – $44 million, 1996 – $10 million).

5. Reclamation and Closure Liabilities

Estimated reclamation and closure costs are accrued and charged to income over the estimated life of a mine by the units of production method based on estimated recoverable ounces of gold. Although the ultimate amount of reclamation and closure costs to be incurred is uncertain, the Company has estimated the future site reclamation obligations, which it believes will meet current regulatory requirements, to be $218 million, $130 million of which has been accrued to December 31, 1998 (1997 – $140 million). Closure costs are estimated at $34 million, $18 million of which has been accrued to December 31, 1998 (1997 – $34 million). A total of $20 million of these accruals is included in current liabilities at December 31, 1998 (1997 – $30 million). Future changes, if any, in regulations and cost estimates may be significant and will be recognized when applicable.

6. Capital Stock

A. ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING SHARES

Details of issued and outstanding shares are as follows:

Common shares *(millions)*

	Issued	Amount
Outstanding at December 31, 1995	357	$ 1,972
Issued during 1996		
In part consideration for an exploration property	14	364
For cash	2	22
Outstanding at December 31, 1996	373	2,358
Issued during 1997		
For cash	–	6
Outstanding at December 31, 1997	373	2,364
Issued during 1998		
For cash	4	35
Outstanding at December 31, 1998	377	$ 2,399

In 1996, the Company acquired the Pierina Property. As part of the consideration, 14 million shares of the Company were issued. The Company assigned a value of $364 million to the shares as required by generally accepted accounting principles, based on the quoted market price for the shares less a 5% discount which represented the issue costs that would otherwise have been incurred.

B. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

Authorized capital stock of the Company is comprised of an unlimited number of common shares, 9,764,929 First preferred shares, Series A and 9,047,619 Series B, and 14,726,854 Second preferred shares, Series A.

C. SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN

In 1998, the Company adopted a Shareholder Rights Plan (the "Plan") which will be in effect until the 2002 shareholders' meeting.

The rights issued under the Plan become exercisable only when a person, including any party related to them, acquires, or announces their intention to acquire, 20% or more of Barrick's outstanding common shares without complying with the "Permitted Bid" provisions or without approval of the Board of Directors. Should such an acquisition occur, each right would entitle a holder, other than the acquiring person and persons related to them, to purchase common shares of Barrick at a 50% discount to the market price.

A Permitted Bid is a bid made to all shareholders that is open for at least 60 days. If at the end of 60 days, at least 50% of the outstanding shares, other than those owned by the offeror and certain related parties, have been tendered, the offeror may take up and pay for the shares, but must extend the bid for a further 10 days to allow other shareholders to tender.

D. COMMON SHARE PURCHASE OPTIONS

There are common share purchase options outstanding, expiring at various dates to December 6, 2008. The options vest over the first four years at a rate of one quarter each year, beginning in the year subsequent to granting and are exercisable over 7 to 10 years.

As at December 31, 1998, 9 million (1997 – 13 million, 1996 – 17 million) common shares, beyond those outstanding at year end, were available for granting of options. The following is a summary of common share purchase options:

(shares in millions)

	1998	1997	1996
Outstanding at beginning of year	**20**	17	16
Granted at an average price of C$29.34 per share (1997 – C$25.08, 1996 – C$40.95)	**5**	4	3
Exercised at an average price of C$13.98 per share (1997 – C$22.76, 1996 – C$20.09)	**(4)**	–	(2)
Cancelled	**(1)**	(1)	–
Outstanding at end of year	**20**	20	17

Outstanding and exercisable share purchase options at December 31, 1998 consisted of 12 million and 6 million shares respectively with an exercise price range of C$18.19 to C$29.25, and 8 million and 4 million shares respectively with a price range of C$30.13 to C$44.25.

E. NET INCOME PER SHARE

Net income per share was calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year, which amounted to 376 million shares (1997 – 373 million shares, 1996 – 363 million shares).

Fully diluted net income per share reflects the dilutive effect of the exercise of the common share purchase options outstanding as at December 31, 1998. The number of shares for the fully diluted net income per share calculation was 390 million shares (1997 – 373 million shares, 1996 – 367 million shares).

In 1998, interest on funds which would have been received had the options been exercised of $8 million, net of income tax, has been imputed at a rate of 5%.

F. DIVIDENDS

In 1998, the Company declared and paid dividends in United States dollars totaling $0.18 per share (1997 – $0.16, 1996 – $0.14 per share).

7. Income Taxes

As the Company operates in a specialized industry and in several tax jurisdictions, its income is subject to varying rates of taxation. Major items causing the Company's income tax rate to differ from the Canadian federal income tax rate of 38% are set out below:

	1998	1997	1996
At the Canadian federal income tax rate	**$ 168**	$ (31)	$ 110
Increase (decrease) resulting from:			
Resource and depletion allowances	**(54)**	(56)	(43)
Tax rates of other jurisdictions	**(47)**	60	(19)
Sale of/provision for mining properties	**30**	30	–
Operating losses not tax effected	**32**	30	–
Exploration expenditures not tax effected	**6**	1	19
Non-deductible depreciation and amortization arising from acquisitions	**9**	7	3
Miscellaneous	**(2)**	2	2
Income tax expense	**$ 142**	$ 43	$ 72
The principal timing differences and their tax effect are:			
Deferred mining and exploration costs	**$ 33**	$ 9	$ 18
Depreciation and amortization	**33**	(32)	(4)
Reclamation	**7**	(3)	–
Net operating loss	**(16)**	(16)	–
	$ 57	$ (42)	$ 14
Details of income tax expense by jurisdiction are:			
Current:			
United States	**$ 78**	$ 82	$ 54
Canada	**6**	2	4
Other	**1**	1	–
	85	85	58
Deferred:			
United States	**8**	(23)	9
Canada	**54**	(5)	12
Other	**(5)**	(14)	(7)
	57	(42)	14
	$ 142	$ 43	$ 72

8. Segment Information

The Company adopted the CICA Accounting Recommendations in Section 1701 Segment Disclosures during the year. The Company operates in the gold mining industry. The operations are evaluated and managed on a property basis. The Goldstrike Property includes the Betze-Post and Meikle Mines. Canadian properties include the Bousquet and Holt-McDermott Mines. Other Properties include operations which have been closed, sold or are being phased out. The Company's interest in the Doyon Mine was sold in January 1998. The pre-tax gain of $42 million was offset by a deferred tax provision, resulting in no gain or loss after tax. In September 1997, following a comprehensive evaluation of its mining properties, on the basis set out in note 1(g), the Company took a $385 million charge to earnings, net of income taxes of $46 million, to cover the writedown of the carrying values associated with the El Indio and Tambo Mines in Chile and the Bullfrog, Mercur and Pinson Mines in the United States.

	1998	1997	1996
Revenues			
Gold sales			
Goldstrike Property	**$ 941**	$ 920	$ 827
Canadian Properties	**124**	120	144
Pierina Property	**23**	–	–
Other Properties	**199**	244	328
	1,287	1,284	1,299
Operating costs			
Goldstrike Property	**399**	408	393
Canadian Properties	**54**	51	64
Pierina Property	**3**	–	–
Other Properties	**139**	196	234
	595	655	691
Depreciation and amortization			
Goldstrike Property	**117**	96	74
Canadian Properties	**47**	25	27
Pierina Property	**11**	–	–
Other Properties	**41**	67	82
	216	188	183
Gain on sale of (provision for) mining properties – Other Properties	**42**	(431)	(45)
Segment income (loss) before income taxes			
Goldstrike Property	**425**	416	360
Canadian Properties	**23**	44	53
Pierina Property	**9**	–	–
Other Properties	**61**	(450)	(33)
	518	10	380
Exploration	**(50)**	(64)	(66)
Corporate expenses, net	**(25)**	(26)	(24)
Income taxes	**(142)**	(43)	(72)
Net income (loss)	**$ 301**	$ (123)	$ 218

	1998	1997	1996
Gold sales by geographic area			
United States	**$ 1,032**	$ 1,036	$ 953
Canada	**124**	160	209
Chile	**108**	88	137
Peru	**23**	–	–
	$ 1,287	$ 1,284	$ 1,299
Segment capital expenditures			
Goldstrike Property	**$ 158**	$ 118	$ 98
Canadian Properties	**17**	12	16
Pierina Property	**248**	103	19
Pascua Property	**79**	65	32
Other Properties	**5**	74	209
	$ 507	$ 372	$ 374
Identifiable assets by geographic area			
United States	**$ 2,013**	$ 1,886	
Peru	**1,217**	933	
Chile	**1,034**	1,023	
Canada	**270**	429	
Other countries	**121**	35	
	$ 4,655	$ 4,306	
Segment assets			
Goldstrike Property	**$ 1,615**	$ 1,546	
Canadian Properties	**235**	207	
Pierina Property	**1,212**	930	
Pascua Property	**822**	733	
Other Properties	**50**	246	
Total assets for reportable segments	**3,934**	3,662	
Exploration properties	**230**	231	
Cash and equivalents	**416**	292	
Other	**75**	121	
	$ 4,655	$ 4,306	

9. Commitments and Contingencies

A. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(i) Commodity and foreign exchange contracts

As part of its gold hedging program, the Company has entered into spot deferred contracts with several major financial institutions to deliver 11.5 million ounces of gold. A spot deferred contract represents a forward sale on which contango accrues until the intended delivery date of the contract. The rate at which contango accrues is determined by LIBOR interest rate less the gold lease rate existing at the time of each rollover. The contracts have an average price of $357 per ounce at December 31, 1998. The Company's expected gold production is fully hedged over the next two years and it has further contracts in place designated from 2001 to 2004. Delivery under these spot deferred contracts can be deferred at the Company's option for up to 15 years.

In addition, the Company has entered into long-term written gold call options in respect of 1.7 million ounces. The call options have an average strike price of $380 per ounce and expire at various dates over the period from 2000 to 2007. In the event that they are exercised at their maturity date, the Company has the intent and ability to convert them into spot deferred contracts at the strike price.

As a portion of the Company's operating costs and capital expenditures are denominated in foreign currencies, it has entered into forward exchange contracts to maintain its purchasing power relative to the United States dollar. As at December 31, 1998, the Company has entered into foreign exchange contracts to purchase C$145 million in 1999 at an exchange rate of $0.69 for each Canadian dollar, and an additional C$143 million in the following three years at $0.71 for each Canadian dollar. The Company has entered into spot deferred contracts to deliver 19 million ounces of silver over the next five years at an average price of $5.15 per ounce.

(ii) Other derivative financial instruments

In connection with the management of the interest component of its gold hedging activities, the Company has entered into derivative financial instruments with a total notional amount of $570 million or approximately 14% of the value of the gold spot hedge position of $4.1 billion. The instruments comprise a portfolio of total return swaps whose underlying investments are bond indices with diversified credit exposure. Total return swaps generally represent the contractual exchange of LIBOR interest payments for a return equivalent to the future performance of a specified investment instrument based on a fixed notional amount. The swaps typically have terms of either five or seven years and mature at various times in 2003 and 2005.

(iii) Fair value of derivative financial instruments

The carrying amounts for cash, bullion settlements and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the balance sheets approximate fair value. The fair value of long-term debt is $543 million (1997 – $528 million) reflecting the decline in interest rates since the debt was incurred.

The aggregate unrealized gain of the value of the Company's commodity and foreign exchange contracts, based on forward rates, the gold price of $288 per ounce and the silver price of $5 per ounce as at December 31, 1998 amounted to approximately $735 million (1997 – $825 million). The fair value of the total return swaps approximates cost.

(iv) Credit and market risks

The Company utilizes privately negotiated over-the-counter derivatives to manage the exposures to commodity and foreign currency risks, and also to manage the interest returns on its gold spot deferred program. These derivatives include spot deferred contracts, commodity options and total return swaps, and involve varying degrees of credit and market risk.

The market risk of the Company's derivatives arises principally from potential changes in interest and foreign exchange rates. The Company manages its market risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio of derivatives.

Credit risk represents the maximum potential accounting loss due to non-performance by obligors and counterparties under the terms of their contracts.

The Company manages credit risk by only dealing with major financial institutions that meet its credit rating standards; by limiting arrangements outstanding with individual counterparties; and by entering into master netting agreements which incorporate the right of setoff and provide for the net settlement of contracts with the same counterparty in the event of default or other cancellation under the agreement. Credit risk associated with the Company's commodity and foreign exchange contracts is limited to the amount of unrealized gains at any point in time. For total return swaps, the amount of credit risk is equivalent to the value of the underlying investments.

B. ROYALTIES

The Goldstrike and Pascua Properties are subject to royalty obligations based on the valuable minerals produced from the properties and various methods of calculation.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various federal, provincial and state laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

D. CLAIMS

On April 30, 1998, the Company was added as a defendant in a class action lawsuit against Bre-X Minerals Ltd., certain of its directors and officers or former directors and officers and others in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Texarkana Division. The class action alleges, among other things, that statements made by the Company in connection with its efforts to secure the right to develop the Busang gold deposit in West Kalimantan, Indonesia were materially false and misleading and omitted to state material facts relating to the preliminary due diligence investigation undertaken by the Company in late 1996. The Company believes that the claims are without merit.

The Company is from time to time involved in various claims, legal proceedings and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company is also subject to reassessment for income and mining taxes for certain years. It does not believe that adverse decisions in any pending or threatened proceedings related to any potential tax assessments or other matters, or any amount which it may be required to pay by reason thereof, will have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or future results of operations of the Company.

E. YEAR 2000 ISSUE

The Year 2000 Issue arises because many computerized systems use two digits rather than four to identify a year. Date-sensitive systems may recognize the Year 2000 as 1900 or some other date, resulting in errors when information using Year 2000 dates is processed. In addition, similar problems may occur in some systems which use certain dates in 1999 to represent something other than a date. The effects of the Year 2000 Issue may be experienced before, on, or after January 1, 2000 and if not addressed, the impact on applications and financial reporting may range from minor errors to significant system failure which could affect the Company's ability to conduct normal business operations. The Company has a plan in place to address the Issue and is presently testing the potential impact on critical systems of its material operations. However, it is not possible to be certain that all aspects of the Year 2000 Issue affecting the Company including those related to the efforts of counterparties, suppliers or other third parties, will be fully resolved on a timely basis.

10. Differences from United States Accounting Principles

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. The Company monitors differences between Canadian and US GAAP, none of which have a material effect on the financial statements except as noted below.

A. ACQUISITIONS

Acquisitions would have been accounted for based on the US GAAP method used to value shares issued as consideration. In determining the value of the shares exchanged in acquisitions, for accounting purposes under US GAAP the Company has used the unadjusted quoted market price of its shares based on the understanding that US GAAP, including the Securities and Exchange Commission requirements, only permits adjustments to the quoted market price in very limited circumstances, such as where the holders are restricted in their ability to sell the securities exchanged.

In addition, acquisitions would have been accounted for gross of underlying tax effects of treating non-deductible acquisition costs as temporary differences, as required by FAS No. 109, with an offsetting credit to deferred income taxes. This method of accounting would have no effect on the Company's reported net income for the year.

Following a further evaluation of the Company's mining properties on the basis set out in note 1(g) for the purposes of the 1997 annual financial statements and reflecting a further decline in the market price for gold during the fourth quarter of 1997, a $340 million charge, net of tax of $60 million, was taken to US GAAP earnings to write down the carrying value associated with the potential of mineral exploration properties which had been carried at higher amounts under US GAAP as set out above.

B. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

US GAAP encourages but does not require companies to include in compensation cost the fair value of stock options granted to employees. A company that does not adopt the fair-value method must disclose the cost of stock compensation awards, at their fair value, at the date the award is granted. The fair value of the Company's options was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with assumptions of a 4½- to a 6-year expected term, 30% volatility, interest rates ranging from 4.8% to 7.4% and an expected dividend yield ranging from 0.44% to 0.95%. Under US GAAP the cost of stock compensation for the year ended December 31, 1998 would be $22 million (1997 – $16 million). The resulting pro forma net income and income per share for the year ended December 31, 1998 is $279 million and $0.74 respectively (1997 – net loss of $478 million and loss per share of $1.28).

C. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

The amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability for temporary differences related to the Company's investments in the United States and Chile, which are essentially permanent in duration, is $94 million (1997 – $88 million).

Net deferred tax assets include $49 million relating to operating loss carry forwards, the recognition of which is based on the Company's judgment regarding its ability to utilize the related tax losses against future income.

Operating loss carry forwards amount to $659 million, of which $443 million do not expire and $216 million expire at various times over the next 2 to 20 years.

The components of the Company's deferred tax liability at December 31 are as follows:

	1998	1997
Assets		
United States	**$ 75**	$ 74
Canada	**25**	25
Chile	**72**	59
Peru and other	**14**	3
Total	**186**	161
Valuation allowances		
United States	**$ (32)**	$ (32)
Canada	**(20)**	(20)
Chile	**(50)**	(30)
Peru and other	**(3)**	(3)
Total	**(105)**	(85)
Property, plant and equipment		
United States	**$ (177)**	$ (175)
Canada	**(116)**	(100)
Chile	**(72)**	(82)
Peru and other	**(100)**	(100)
Total	**(465)**	(457)
Total deferred income tax liability	**$ (384)**	$ (381)

D. BALANCE SHEETS

The following summarizes the balance sheet amounts in accordance with US GAAP where different from the amounts reported under Canadian GAAP:

	1998		1997	
	Canadian GAAP	**United States GAAP**	Canadian GAAP	United States GAAP
Property, plant and equipment 133	**$ 3,991**	**$ 4,124**	$ 3,824	$ 4,008
Deferred income taxes 39 (49) (182)	**202**	**384**	145	381
Shareholders' equity (110)	**3,592**	**3,543**	3,324	3,270

E. INCOME STATEMENTS

The following summary sets out the adjustment to the Company's reported net loss in 1997 in order to conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States:

	1998	1997	1996
Net income (loss) for the year as reported	**$ 301**	$ (123)	$ 218
Provision for exploration properties	**–**	(340)	–
Net income (loss) for the year based on United States accounting principles	**$ 301**	$ (463)	$ 218
Net income (loss) per share for the year *(dollars)*			
Basic	**$ 0.80**	$ (1.24)	$ 0.60
Fully diluted	**$ 0.79**	$ (1.24)	$ 0.60

F. NEW STANDARDS

The Company adopted FAS No. 130 "Reporting Comprehensive Income" during the year. There are no material differences between the Company's US GAAP net income as reported and its comprehensive income as defined by the standard. Accordingly, a separate statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FAS No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" which will be effective for the Company's 2000 fiscal year. Under the new standard, companies will be required to record derivatives on the balance sheet as assets or liabilities measured at fair value. For those derivatives representing effective hedges of risks and exposures, unrealized gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair values will be presented as a component of comprehensive income as defined by FAS No. 130. To the extent certain derivatives do not represent effective hedges, unrealized gains or losses will be included in the income statement for US GAAP purposes. The Company is currently reviewing the standard but has not yet fully determined the impact it will have on its reported US GAAP financial information.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and all of the data included in this annual report have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Board of Directors and Management of the Company. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada and reflect Management's best estimates and judgments based on currently available information. The Company has developed and maintains a system of internal accounting controls in order to ensure, on a reasonable and cost effective basis, the reliability of its financial information.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP Chartered Accountants. Their report outlines the scope of their examination and opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

J. Sokalsky

Jamie C. Sokalsky
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Toronto, Canada
March 3, 1999

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BARRICK GOLD CORPORATION

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Barrick Gold Corporation as at December 31, 1998 and 1997 and the consolidated statements of income, retained earnings and cash flow for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1998. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Canada. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 1998 and 1997 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1998 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants
Toronto, Canada
January 29, 1999

RESERVES AND GOLD MINERALIZED MATERIAL

The table on the next page sets forth Barrick's interest in the total proven and probable gold reserves at each property, based on a gold price of $325 per ounce (1997 – $350 per ounce). For definitions of proven and probable reserves and gold mineralized material, see Definitions, below.

The proven and probable gold reserves at the Goldstrike, Pierina and Pascua Properties, which represent 94% of the Company's estimated total contained ounces as at December 31, 1998, have been audited by Pincock, Allen & Holt, a division of Hart Crowser, Inc., an independent international mineral consulting firm.

The Company has carefully prepared and verified the ore reserve figures and believes that its method of estimating reserves has been verified by mining experience.

These figures are estimates, however, and no assurance can be given that the indicated quantities of gold will be produced. Gold price fluctuations may render ore reserves containing relatively lower grades of gold mineralization uneconomic. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the ore reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different ore grades, could affect the Company's profitability in any particular accounting period.

DEFINITIONS

Contained ounces: represents ounces in the ground without the reduction of ounces not recovered by the applicable metallurgical process.

Reserve grade: estimated metal content of an ore body, based on reserve calculations.

Reserves: that part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Reserves are customarily stated in terms of ore when dealing with metalliferous minerals. There are two categories of reserves:

Proven ore: material for which tonnage and grade are computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, underground workings or drill holes; grade is computed from the results of adequate sampling; and the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are so spaced and the geological character so well-defined that size, shape and mineral content are established.

Probable ore: material for which tonnage and grade are computed partly from specific measurements, samples or production data and partly from projection for a reasonable distance on geological evidence; and for which the sites available for inspection, measurement and sampling are too widely or otherwise inappropriately spaced to outline the material completely or to establish its grade throughout.

Gold mineralized material: mineralization based on geological evidence and assumed continuity. May or may not be supported by samples but is supported by geological, geochemical, geophysical or other data. This material is sufficiently geologically defined to be deemed potentially economic, yet is not in a definitive mine plan. This material requires reasonable cut-off grade criteria and has no untenable non-technical issues barring its exploitation.

	December 31, 1998			December 31, 1997		
	Tons *(thousands)*	**Grade** *(ounce per ton)*	**Contained Ounces** *(thousands)*	Tons *(thousands)*	Grade *(ounce per ton)*	Contained Ounces *(thousands)*
GOLDSTRIKE PROPERTY						
Betze-Post Mine						
Proven and probable	**123,097**	**0.172**	**21,213**	132,825	0.181	24,058
Mineralized material	**30,157**	**0.080**	**2,398**	22,726	0.125	2,838
Meikle Mine						
Proven and probable	**6,637**	**0.713**	**4,729**	6,754	0.782	5,283
Mineralized material	**5,043**	**0.455**	**2,293**	1,780	0.732	1,303
Rodeo/Griffin Projects						
Proven and probable	**2,856**	**0.487**	**1,391**	–	–	–
Mineralized material	**5,847**	**0.302**	**1,765**	22,882	0.204	4,665
CANADIAN PROPERTIES						
Bousquet Mine						
Proven and probable	**3,237**	**0.206**	**666**	3,794	0.239	906
Mineralized material	**4,386**	**0.177**	**776**	6,302	0.169	1,064
Holt-McDermott Mine						
Proven and probable	**3,022**	**0.202**	**611**	3,526	0.200	705
Mineralized material	**2,444**	**0.151**	**370**	2,373	0.153	363
PIERINA PROPERTY						
Proven and probable	**114,301**	**0.063**	**7,244**	112,482	0.064	7,191
Mineralized material	**61,020**	**0.013**	**782**	29,584	0.030	878
PASCUA PROPERTY						
Proven and probable	**241,981**	**0.058**	**14,008**	175,381	0.058	10,111
Mineralized material	**200,221**	**0.033**	**6,659**	157,518	0.034	5,380
OTHER PROPERTIES						
Proven and probable	**8,055**	**0.198**	**1,594**	14,124	0.146	2,064
Mineralized material	**15,670**	**0.111**	**1,746**	47,691	0.078	3,715
TOTAL						
Proven and probable			**51,456**			50,318
Mineralized material			**16,789**			20,206

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	GOLDSTRIKE PROPERTY				PIERINA PROPERTY	
	Betze-Post Mine		Meikle Mine			
OPERATING INFORMATION *(thousands)*	**1998**	1997	**1998**	1997	**1998**	1997
Tons of ore milled	**5,176**	5,487	**857**	741	–	–
Average grade *(ounces per ton)*	**0.320**	0.319	**1.031**	0.811	–	–
Recovery rate *(%)*	**89.2**	91.0	**95.9**	95.6	–	–
Ounces of gold produced from:						
Mill ore	**1,479**	1,593	**847**	574	–	–
Leach ore	**20**	13	–	–	**57**	–
Total ounces produced	**1,499**	1,606	**847**	574	**57**	–
FINANCIAL INFORMATION *(dollars)*						
Gold sales per ounce	**$ 400**	$ 420	**$ 400**	$ 420	**$ 400**	–
Production costs per ounce						
Direct mining costs	**$ 142**	$ 173	**$ 78**	$ 105	**$ 53**	–
Applied (deferred) stripping	**34**	(2)	–	–	–	–
By-product credits	–	–	**(1)**	(2)	**(5)**	–
Cash operating costs per ounce	**176**	171	**77**	103	**48**	–
Royalties	**22**	26	**12**	16	–	–
Production taxes	**7**	7	**8**	8	–	–
Total cash costs per ounce	**205**	204	**97**	127	**48**	–
Depreciation and amortization	**46**	41	**57**	53	**191**	–
Reclamation	**4**	3	**1**	1	**5**	–
Total production costs per ounce	**$ 255**	$ 248	**$ 155**	$ 181	**$ 244**	–
Operating cash flow per ounce	**$ 195**	$ 216	**$ 303**	$ 293	**$ 352**	–
Capital expenditures *(millions)*	**$ 68**	$ 75	**$ 46**	$ 20	**$ 248**	$ 103
Deferred stripping/stockpile *(millions)*	**$ 39**	$ 15	–	–	–	–

CANADIAN PROPERTIES						OTHER PROPERTIES			
Bousquet Mine		Holt-McDermott Mine		Bullfrog Mine		Tambo Mine		El Indio Mine	
1998	1997	**1998**	1997	**1998**	1997	**1998**	1997	**1998**	1997
714	667	**548**	462	**3,213**	3,071	**2,449**	2,080	**596**	855
0.257	0.265	**0.255**	0.262	**0.070**	0.073	**0.077**	0.075	**0.187**	0.123
95.8	96.2	**96.4**	96.5	**92.3**	92.2	**88.4**	85.4	**85.4**	78.2
176	170	**134**	117	**208**	206	**167**	133	**99**	82
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
176	170	**134**	117	**208**	206	**167**	133	**99**	82
$ 400	$ 420	**$ 400**	$ 420	**$ 400**	$ 420	**$ 400**	$ 420	**$ 400**	$ 420
$ 243	$ 253	**$ 135**	$ 140	**$ 241**	$ 279	**$ 278**	$ 348	**$ 558**	$ 869
–	–	–	–	–	5	–	(38)	–	–
(49)	(59)	**(1)**	(1)	**(8)**	(7)	**(11)**	(11)	**(284)**	(530)
194	194	**134**	139	**233**	277	**267**	299	**274**	339
–	–	–	–	–	12	**6**	10	**13**	12
–	–	–	–	**1**	1	–	–	–	–
194	194	**134**	139	**234**	290	**273**	309	**287**	351
201	95	**91**	75	**85**	47	**104**	136	**24**	203
5	4	**4**	7	**13**	19	**15**	11	**40**	31
$ 400	$ 293	**$ 229**	$ 221	**$ 332**	$ 356	**$ 392**	$ 456	**$ 351**	$ 585
$ 206	$ 226	**$ 266**	$ 281	**$ 166**	$ 130	**$ 127**	$ 111	**$ 113**	$ 69
$ 10	$ 7	**$ 5**	$ 4	–	$ 5	–	$ 5	**$ 3**	$ 26
–	–	–	–	–	$ (1)	–	$ 5	–	–

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

ELEVEN-YEAR HISTORICAL REVIEW*	1998	1997	1996	1995
Operating results *(in millions)*				
Revenues	**$ 1,298**	$ 1,294	$ 1,318	$ 1,307
Net income (loss)	**301**	(123)	218	292
Operating cash flow	**539**	470	463	502
Capital expenditures	**507**	372	374	385
Per share data				
Net income (loss) per share	**$ 0.79**	$ (0.33)	$ 0.60	$ 0.82
Cash dividends per share	**$ 0.18**	$ 0.160	$ 0.140	$ 0.120
Financial position *(in millions)*				
Cash and short-term investments	**$ 416**	$ 292	$ 245	$ 284
Total assets	**4,655**	4,306	4,515	3,556
Working capital	**378**	253	291	285
Long-term debt	**500**	500	500	100
Shareholders' equity	**3,592**	3,324	3,501	2,948
Debt to total capitalization	**12%**	13%	12%	3%
Operational statistics *(unaudited)*				
Gold production *(thousands of ounces)*	**3,205**	3,048	3,149	3,141
Cash operating costs per ounce	**$ 160**	$ 182	$ 193	$ 180
Average price realized per ounce of gold sold	**400**	420	415	406
Average spot price of gold per ounce	**294**	332	388	384
Reserves (proven and probable) *(thousands of ounces)*	**51,456**	50,318	51,117	36,539

**Information has been derived from audited financial statements, except as indicated.*

QUARTERLY DATA *(unaudited)* *(in millions except per share data)*	March 1998	March 1997	June 1998	June 1997	September 1998	September 1997	December 1998	December 1997
Revenues								
Gold sales	**$ 302**	$ 302	**$ 293**	$ 312	**$ 324**	$ 314	**$ 368**	$ 356
Interest and other income	**3**	4	**3**	2	**3**	2	**2**	2
	305	306	**296**	314	**327**	316	**370**	358
Costs and expenses								
Operating	**135**	163	**141**	156	**154**	151	**165**	185
Depreciation and amortization	**49**	48	**46**	49	**51**	44	**70**	47
Administration	**10**	10	**7**	9	**8**	10	**11**	7
Exploration	**11**	13	**13**	18	**12**	18	**14**	15
Gain on sale of/provision for mining properties	**(42)**	–	**–**	–	**–**	431	**–**	–
	163	234	**207**	232	**225**	654	**260**	254
Income (loss) before taxes	**142**	72	**89**	82	**102**	(338)	**110**	104
Income taxes	**(67)**	(17)	**(22)**	(20)	**(26)**	23	**(27)**	(29)
Net income (loss) for the period	**$ 75**	$ 55	**$ 67**	$ 62	**$ 76**	$ (315)	**$ 83**	$ 75
Net income (loss) per share								
Fully diluted	**$ 0.20**	$ 0.15	**$ 0.18**	$ 0.16	**$ 0.20**	$ (0.84)	**$ 0.21**	$ 0.20

1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988
$ 954	$ 681	$ 554	$ 369	$ 283	$ 228	$ 163
251	213	175	92	58	34	28
376	317	283	160	94	77	50
272	165	256	246	174	205	178
$ 0.80	$ 0.74	$ 0.61	$ 0.34	$ 0.23	$ 0.14	$ 0.12
$ 0.100	$ 0.080	$ 0.065	$ 0.055	$ 0.040	$ 0.030	$ 0.020
$ 458	$ 348	$ 288	$ 252	$ 312	$ 305	$ 51
3,472	1,635	1,499	1,301	1,143	1,012	668
367	270	210	211	274	272	35
283	211	260	263	331	387	215
2,617	1,191	984	832	636	484	352
10%	15%	21%	24%	34%	44%	38%
2,326	1,632	1,325	790	596	468	341
$ 165	$ 168	$ 162	$ 204	$ 217	$ 222	$ 223
402	409	422	438	437	436	446
384	360	345	362	384	382	437
37,589	28,439	25,719	24,377	19,510	19,877	17,083

QUARTERLY DATA *(unaudited)* *(in millions except per share data)*	March 1998	March 1997	June 1998	June 1997	September 1998	September 1997	December 1998	December 1997
Operating activities								
Net income (loss)	**$ 75**	$ 55	**$ 67**	$ 62	**$ 76**	$ (315)	**$ 83**	$ 75
Depreciation and other non-cash items	**53**	54	**51**	56	**55**	436	**77**	36
Working capital changes	**7**	(8)	**(9)**	3	**15**	7	**(11)**	9
	135	101	**109**	121	**146**	128	**149**	120
Development activities								
Property, plant and equipment	**(113)**	(65)	**(161)**	(113)	**(121)**	(75)	**(112)**	(119)
Sale of mining properties	**90**	–	**60**	–	**–**	–	**20**	–
Other	**17**	(4)	**(27)**	(21)	**(10)**	45	**(5)**	(16)
	(6)	(69)	**(128)**	(134)	**(131)**	(30)	**(97)**	(135)
Financing activities								
Capital stock	**21**	2	**4**	1	**3**	2	**7**	1
Long-term obligations	**(3)**	(2)	**(1)**	(5)	**(5)**	(3)	**(11)**	9
Dividends	**–**	–	**(34)**	(30)	**–**	–	**(34)**	(30)
	18	–	**(31)**	(34)	**(2)**	(1)	**(38)**	(20)
Increase (decrease) in cash	**147**	32	**(50)**	(47)	**13**	97	**14**	(35)
Cash beginning of period	**292**	245	**439**	277	**389**	230	**402**	327
Cash at end of period	**$ 439**	$ 277	**$ 389**	$ 230	**$ 402**	$ 327	**$ 416**	$ 292

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

SHARES TRADED ON SIX MAJOR INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGES

New York	London
Toronto	Paris
Montreal	Swiss

INDEX LISTINGS

S&P 500 Index
TSE 60
TSE 300
TSE Gold & Precious Minerals Index
FT of London Gold Index
Philadelphia Gold/Silver Index

TICKER SYMBOL

ABX

NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS

14,397

COMMON SHARES *(millions)*

Outstanding at December 31, 1998	377
Weighted average	
Basic	376
Fully diluted	390

The Company's shares were split on a two-for-one basis in 1987, 1989 and 1993.

ANNUAL DIVIDEND PER SHARE

US 18¢

VOLUME OF SHARES TRADED

(millions)	**1998**	1997
NYSE	**365**	300
TSE	**409**	281

CLOSING PRICE OF SHARES

December 31, 1998	
NYSE	US$ 19.50
TSE	C$ 29.80

SHARE TRADING INFORMATION

Toronto Stock Exchange

Quarter	Share Volume *(millions)*	High	Low
1998			
First	**107**	**C$ 31.65**	**C$ 21.65**
Second	**93**	**34.00**	**24.50**
Third	**97**	**32.60**	**20.10**
Fourth	**112**	**35.95**	**27.90**
	409		
1997			
First	68	C$ 39.30	C$ 32.35
Second	74	36.20	29.75
Third	67	34.90	26.25
Fourth	72	34.80	21.50
	281		

New York Stock Exchange

Quarter	Share Volume *(millions)*	High	Low
1998			
First	**104**	**US$ 22.25**	**US$ 15.13**
Second	**81**	**26.69**	**16.63**
Third	**82**	**21.56**	**12.88**
Fourth	**98**	**23.63**	**17.94**
	365		
1997			
First	80	US$ 30.50	US$ 25.13
Second	65	26.00	21.50
Third	70	25.13	19.38
Fourth	85	25.19	15.13
	300		

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

In 1998, the Company paid a cash dividend of $0.18 per share – $0.09 on June 15 and $0.09 on December 15. A cash dividend of $0.16 per share was paid in 1997 – $0.08 on June 16 and $0.08 on December 15.

DIVIDEND POLICY

In the past, the Company increased cash dividends as earnings and cash flow rose. However, dividends will remain modest as it is the Company's intention to retain most of its earnings to support current operations, to fund exploration and development projects, and to fund acquisitions of gold properties. The Board of Directors reviews the dividend policy semi-annually based on the Company's cash requirements and financial position.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on Tuesday, May 4, 1999 at 10:00 a.m. in the Canadian Room, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario.

FORM 40-F

Annual Report on Form 40-F is filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. This report will be made available to shareholders, without charge, upon written request to the Secretary of the Company at the Corporate Office.

OTHER LANGUAGE REPORTS

French and Spanish versions of this annual report are available from Investor Relations at the Corporate Office.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PROGRAM

The Canadian Shareowners Association, a non-profit educational organization of retail investors, has selected Barrick to be a part of its dividend reinvestment program for Canadian investors. Barrick shareholders interested in this program should contact the Association at:
Telephone: (416) 595-9600
Fax: (416) 595-0400
Email: questions@shareowner.ca
Web site: www.shareowner.ca

SHAREHOLDER CONTACTS

Shareholders are welcome to contact the Company for information or questions concerning their shares. For general information on the Company, contact the Investor Relations Department; see inside back cover for contact information.

For information on such matters as share transfers, dividend cheques and change of address, inquiries should be directed to the Secretary of Barrick or the Transfer Agents. Addresses and telephone numbers of the Transfer Agents follow.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

CIBC Mellon Trust Company
P.O. Box 7010
Adelaide Street Postal Station
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2W9
Telephone: (416) 643-5500
Toll-free throughout North America:
1-800-387-0825
Fax: (416) 643-5501
Email: inquiries@cibcmellon.ca
Web site: www.cibcmellon.ca

ChaseMellon Shareholder Services, L.L.C.
85 Overpeck Center
Ridgefield Park, New Jersey 07660
Telephone: (201) 296-4002
Toll-free within the United States:
1-800-526-0801

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Howard L. Beck, Q.C.
Toronto, Ontario
Chairman, Wescam Inc.

Mr. Beck was a founding Partner of the law firm Davies, Ward & Beck. He has been on the Barrick Board since 1984.

C. William D. Birchall
London, England
Vice Chairman,
TrizecHahn Corporation

Mr. Birchall has had a long association with Barrick, being one of the original Board members of the Company.

John K. Carrington
Thornhill, Ontario
Vice Chairman and
Chief Operating Officer,
Barrick Gold Corporation

Mr. Carrington was appointed a Vice Chairman of the Company in March 1999 in addition to his role as Chief Operating Officer, which he assumed at the end of 1996. He has been a member of the Board since 1996 and joined the Company in 1995 as Executive Vice President, Operations.

Marshall A. Cohen, O.C.
Toronto, Ontario
Counsel, Cassels Brock & Blackwell

Mr. Cohen served the Government of Canada for 15 years in a number of senior positions including Deputy Minister of Finance. He has been a Director of Barrick since 1988.

Peter A. Crossgrove
Toronto, Ontario
Chairman, Camreal Corporation

Prior to January 1993, he was Vice Chairman and Acting Chief Executive Officer of Placer Dome Inc. He has been a Director of Barrick since 1993.

The Honourable
J. Trevor Eyton, O.C., Q.C.
Caledon, Ontario
Senior Group Chairman,
EdperBrascan Corporation
Member of the Senate of Canada

Mr. Eyton has been a member of the Senate of Canada and on Barrick's Board since 1990.

David H. Gilmour
Palm Beach, Florida
Chairman, Fiji Water, LLC

David Gilmour is one of the original partners in Barrick and has been on the Board since the Company's inception.

Angus A. MacNaughton
Danville, California
President,
Genstar Investment Corporation

Mr. MacNaughton is a Vice Chairman of Barrick. He has been a member of the Board since 1986.

The Right Honourable
Brian Mulroney, P.C., LL.D.
Montreal, Quebec
Senior Partner, Ogilvy Renault

Mr. Mulroney was Prime Minister of Canada from 1984 to 1993. He joined the Barrick Board in 1993 and is Chairman of the Company's International Advisory Board.

Anthony Munk
Toronto, Ontario
Vice President, Onex Corporation

Mr. Munk became a member of the Board of Directors in 1996. He is a Partner of Onex Corporation, an investment company.

Peter Munk, O.C.
Toronto, Ontario
Chairman,
Barrick Gold Corporation

Peter Munk is the founder and Chairman of the Board of Barrick Gold Corporation. He is also the founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of TrizecHahn Corporation.

The Honorable Edward N. Ney
New York, New York
Chairman, Board of Advisors,
Burson-Marsteller

From 1989 to 1992, Edward Ney was United States Ambassador to Canada. He has been a Director of Barrick since 1992.

Randall Oliphant
Unionville, Ontario
President and
Chief Executive Officer,
Barrick Gold Corporation

Mr. Oliphant was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer in March 1999. Previously he was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. He has been on the Board since 1997. Mr. Oliphant joined Barrick in 1987.

Joseph L. Rotman, O.C.
Toronto, Ontario
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
Clairvest Group Inc.

Joseph Rotman is also chairman of several private companies including Roy-L Capital Corporation. He has been a Director of Barrick since its inception.

Gregory C. Wilkins
Toronto, Ontario
President and
Chief Operating Officer,
TrizecHahn Corporation

Mr. Wilkins was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Barrick until his appointment at Horsham in September 1993. He assumed his present position in 1996 with the merger of Trizec Corporation Ltd. and Horsham Corporation. He has been a member of the Board since 1991.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company, the Board of Directors and management of Barrick emphasize effective corporate governance. Accordingly, they have developed systems and procedures that are appropriate to the Company and its business. The Board of Directors is continuing to monitor its governance practices to ensure they remain appropriate and responsive to changing circumstances.

BOARD MANDATE

Barrick's management is responsible for the Company's day-to-day operations, for proposing its strategic direction and presenting budget and business plans to the Board of Directors for approval. All major acquisitions, dispositions and investments, as well as significant financing and other significant matters outside the ordinary course of Barrick's business, are subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

BOARD CONSTITUTION

Barrick's Board of Directors is currently comprised of 15 directors, eight of whom are unrelated to the Company. The composition of the Board reflects a breadth of background and experience that is important for effective governance of a company in the mining industry.

BOARD OPERATIONS

The Board of Directors has established six committees, including the Audit, Compensation and Stock Option, Corporate Governance and Nominating, Executive, Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety and Finance Committees. The mandates of these Committees are described below. The Audit, Corporate Governance and Nominating and Compensation and Stock Option Committees are comprised entirely of unrelated directors.

The Board of Directors believes that it is desirable for the majority of the Executive Committee to be related to the Company since its mandate requires members to be available on very short notice to deal with significant issues. All actions approved by the Executive Committee are subsequently brought to the attention of the full Board of Directors. The fact that a majority of the members of the Finance Committee are related to the Company is balanced by the fact that the recommendations of the Committee are considered by the full Board of Directors.

A detailed Statement of Corporate Governance practices appears in the Company's Information Circular.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

AUDIT COMMITTEE

(H.L. Beck, P.A. Crossgrove, J.L. Rotman)

Responsible for reviewing the Company's financial statements with management and the external auditors. The Committee also reviews the external audit plan, the adequacy of internal control systems and meets with the external auditors to discuss financial issues relevant to the Company.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(A.A. MacNaughton, B. Mulroney, P. Munk, G.C. Wilkins)

Exercises all the powers of the Board of Directors (except those powers specifically reserved by law to the Board of Directors) in the management and direction of business during intervals between Board meetings.

COMPENSATION AND STOCK OPTION COMMITTEE

(H.L. Beck, M.A. Cohen, A.A. MacNaughton)

Reviews and approves compensation policies and practices and reviews and recommends to the Board the remuneration for directors and senior management of the Company. The Committee also administers the Company's stock option plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

(P.A. Crossgrove, A. Munk, J.L. Rotman)

Reviews the Company's environmental and occupational health and safety policies and programs, oversees its environmental and occupational health and safety performance, and monitors current and future regulatory issues.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND NOMINATING COMMITTEE

(M.A. Cohen, J.T. Eyton, A.A. MacNaughton, E.N. Ney)

Reviews corporate governance policies and practices. This Committee also reviews candidates for election as directors, annually recommends to the Board the slate of nominees for election to the Board by the shareholders and recommends to the Board nominees to fill vacancies on the Board.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

(C.W.D. Birchall, A.A. MacNaughton, G.C. Wilkins)

Reviews the Company's investment strategies, gold price hedging program and debt and equity structure.

OFFICERS

Peter Munk
Chairman

Angus A. MacNaughton
Vice Chairman

Randall Oliphant
President and Chief Executive Officer

John K. Carrington
Vice Chairman and Chief Operating Officer

Patrick J. Garver
Executive Vice President and General Counsel

Alan R. Hill
Executive Vice President, Development

Ronald S. Lloyd
Executive Vice President, Corporate Development

Alexander J. Davidson
Senior Vice President, Exploration

Louis Dionne
Senior Vice President, Underground Operations

Gregory P. Fauquier
Senior Vice President, United States Operations

M. Isabel Mulligan
Senior Vice President, Investor Relations

Jamie C. Sokalsky
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Kenneth G. Thomas
Senior Vice President, Technical Services

M. Vincent Borg
Vice President, Corporate Communications

Michael J. Brown
Vice President, United States Public Affairs and Public Relations

André R. Falzon
Vice President and Controller

James Fleming
Vice President, Communications

John T. McDonough
Vice President, Environment

David W. Welles
Vice President and Tax Counsel

Sybil E. Veenman
Associate General Counsel and Secretary

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

The International Advisory Board was established to provide advice to Barrick's Board of Directors and Management as the Company expands internationally.

CHAIRMAN

The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney
Former Prime Minister of Canada

MEMBERS

Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr., United States
Partner, Baker, Donelson, Bearman & Caldwell

Honourable Paul G. Desmarais, Sr., Canada
Director and Chairman of Executive Committee, Power Corporation of Canada

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., United States
Senior Partner, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer and Feld

A. Andrónico Luksic, Chile
Head of the Luksic Group

Peter Munk, Canada
Chairman, Barrick Gold Corporation and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, TrizecHahn Corporation

Karl Otto Pöhl, Germany
Senior Partner, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.

José E. Rohm, Argentina
Managing Director, Banco General de Negocios

CORPORATE INFORMATION

CORPORATE OFFICE

Barrick Gold Corporation
Royal Bank Plaza, South Tower
200 Bay Street, Suite 2700
P.O. Box 119
Toronto, Canada M5J 2J3
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Fax: (416) 861-2492

MINING OPERATIONS

NORTH AMERICA

Goldstrike Property: Betze-Post Mine and Meikle Mine
P.O. Box 29
Elko, Nevada 89803
Donald R. Prahl
Vice President and General Manager
Telephone: (775) 738-8043
Fax: (775) 738-7685

Holt-McDermott Mine
P.O. Box 278
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 3H7
John Haflidson
Mine Manager
Telephone: (705) 567-9251
Fax: (705) 567-6867

Bousquet Mine
2 Bousquet Road
Route 395
Preissac, Quebec J0Y 2E0
Christian Pichette
Mine Manager
Telephone: (819) 759-3681
Fax: (819) 759-3663

SOUTH AMERICA

Chilean Operations
Av. Pedro de Valdivia 100
Piso 11, Providencia
Santiago, Chile
Sergio Jarpa
Vice President, Operations
Telephone: (56-2) 340-2022
Fax: (56-2) 233-0188

Pierina Mine
Pasaje Los Delfines, 159
3er Piso
Urb. Las Gardenias
Lima 33, Peru
Raymond Threlkeld
General Manager
Telephone: (51-1) 275-0600
Fax: (51-1) 275-3733

CORPORATE DATA

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Toronto, Canada

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Contact:
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Richard S. Young
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Manager, Investor Relations
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Email: ksipos@barrick.com

Toll-free number within Canada and United States:
1-800-720-7415
Email: investor@barrick.com
Web site: www.barrick.com

WE ARE BARRICK

Front cover from left to right: James Henry, Joel Kinder, Enrique Garay, Sharon Matijek, Brian Landers, Tom Owens, Jay A. Doke, Lise Boissonneault, Moe Connell, Jeannot Boutin, Christine Carroll, Peter Toth. **Back cover from left to right:** Robert Lee, Phan Tran, Wendy Peatross, Robert Deza, Pilar Valdivieso, Rodolfo Labbé, Normand Bédard, Claudia Flores, William Crowe, Colt Nelson, Alejandro Gonzalez, Dwight Trautmann, James Henry.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements included in this report constitute "forward looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Barrick or of the gold mining industry to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward looking statements. Barrick is subject to the effect of changes in the worldwide price of gold and the risks involved in mining operations. These factors are discussed in greater detail in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Results" section as well as Barrick's Annual Information Form on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities.

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relations web site at
www.barrick.com

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